

Concern about the size of the immigrant community at a time of high unemployment has inspired the support for rightist anti-immigrant political groups, especially in France where Jean-Marie Le Pen's National Front captured 11 percent of the vote in last year's elections for the European Parliament.

Contrary to Mr. Le Pen's allegations that the 10 community states face a flood of new immigrants, Mr. Sutherland said the size of the immigrant community was "rather stable" at 12.2 million, or 4.5 percent of the bloc's total population. The number of migrant workers was 4.6 million, or 5.1 percent of the community's workforce, according to the report.

هكذا من اجل



U.S. beverage manufacturers have found that in an age that exalts lean looks and healthful habits, the "low" road, as in low-fat milk and low-calorie soft drinks, is the way to go. Low-calorie beer has done well, too. But low-alcohol beer—with a 1.8 percent alcohol content compared to more than 3 percent in regular beer—has failed to catch on. (No major American brewer has come out with a no-

Princeton, New Jersey, has a convenient location midway between New York City and Philadelphia, a handsome university, some splendid residences and a number of splendid residents past and present, such as Albert Einstein and J. Robert Oppenheimer, John O'Hara and Joyce Carol Oates.

F. Scott Fitzgerald was enraptured with Princeton while a student there, and one of his titles, "This Side of Paradise," could be borrowed to describe the place.

To keep poor people warm during this year's bitterly cold winter at a cost they or their welfare agency can afford, community groups and utilities in St. Louis and other places in the Snow Belt are reviving the hearth room of old. The groups and companies selectively insulate and heat only one room in the house to be used during cold spells. Bob Griffin, of the Edison Electric Institute in Washington, says, "It reverts back to pioneer days, when everybody stayed by

Filibuster Goes On as Reagan Orders Aid for Farms

The Reagan plan would liberalize somewhat the requirements for

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1966-1967 1968-1969

By Ronald L. Ostrow

Police Chief Says Goetz Didn't Act In Self-Defense

But U.S. officials acknowledged privately that the step also was designed to put pressure on Mexican authorities to vigorously investigate the kidnapping.

Officials of the U.S. drug agency expressed frustration over a Mex-

U.S. Sends Cu Of Jailed Boo

ba First Group tlift Refugees

New York Times Service

After initially voicing concern about people "taking the law into their own hands," the mayor has become supportive of the decision to indict Goetz for criminal possession of a gun but not for attempted murder. He now maintains that Mr. Goetz acted in self-defense.

100 Protesters Jailed in U.S.
United Press International
VANCOUVER, Washington — Police said Friday they arrested 106 protesters trying to block an arriving train believed to be carrying nuclear warheads to a submarine base in Bangor, Washington.

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Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Messages From Thatcher

British prime ministers frequently perform the useful service of conveying European anxieties to American presidents. That is what Margaret Thatcher was doing in the past few days in Washington. Because she agrees with Mr. Reagan's view of the world, and is a conservative in his sense of the word, she can undertake that delicate duty with less risk of misunderstanding than other West European politicians might. In her address to Congress she reminded her audience that Europeans consider themselves to be active contributors to the alliance, entitled to a voice in the great questions of Western policy.

Regarding the Strategic Defense Initiative, Mr. Reagan's project to build a defense against nuclear missiles, she underlined an important distinction. She firmly supports his decision to pursue the scientific research that the concept requires, she told Congress. But deployment is another matter. The United States and the Soviet Union have signed a treaty limiting anti-ballistic missile systems. "That would lead toward deployment," she said. "We cannot pursue economic adjustment to them." Those words "of course" were a tactical touch. In fact there are people in Washington who talk as if the treaty were almost a dead letter. In urging Americans to keep any new developments within the bounds of negotiated

arms control agreements, Mrs. Thatcher was reflecting a view deeply held in Europe.

With similar tact, she cast the economic issues in terms of the industrial countries' obligations to the Third World. She was too restrained, and too skillful, to make any references to subjects of such local sensitivity as budget deficits and trade balances. But she observed that the ways in which "we in the developed countries" manage economic policy affect growth rates and the availability of capital for everyone else. Europeans are sharply aware that their own prosperity depends on the American expansion and what happens next to the American dollar.

Europeans see the American economy sliding farther and farther out of balance under a government that keeps congratulating itself on its economic successes. The Europeans worry about a United States that seems prepared simply to ignore the growing extent to which its good life depends on money borrowed from the rest of the world. Amid the pleasantries and compliments, she said, "We cannot pursue economic adjustment to them." Those words "of course" were a tactical touch. In fact there are people in Washington who talk as if the treaty were almost a dead letter. In urging Americans to keep any new developments within the bounds of negotiated

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Failure in Buenos Aires

When a country's economic strategy proves bankrupt, a change in economic leadership is called for. That alone justifies the resignations of Argentina's economics minister, Bernardo Grinspun, and the president of its central bank, Enrique García Vazquez. But there is little indication that this shakedown signals fresh policies rather than merely fresh faces.

The 14-month-old government of President Raúl Alfonsín deserves credit for its political and moral achievements. It has restored constitutional government in a country that appeared for several decades to have gone astray. But in the all-important task of revitalizing a debt-ridden, inflationary economy, the government has been an almost total failure.

Mr. Alfonsín wasted a year and much political credit trying to drive a tough bargain with Argentina's foreign creditors. The terms he finally obtained were harsher than those granted by the same creditors to the more conciliatory government of Menem.

Argentina is now unlikely to keep its pledge to the IMF to halve the 600-percent inflation rate of October 1984. Instead the rate has continued to rise, reaching 25 percent in Jan-

ary alone. Highly publicized negotiations for a "social pact" between business and the unions have so far yielded only pledges of short-term wage and price restraint, and have postponed more sensitive questions of employment and real wages. Meanwhile, both Argentine and foreign investors have been scared off from all but the most speculative ventures.

The closest thing to a coherent program has been the government's recently proclaimed five-year plan for economic development, emphasizing export industries. But even that is more an articulation of ends than of means.

Juan Sourrouille, the principal author of that plan, is the new economics minister. But the impetus for reform can come only from Mr. Alfonsín himself. Only he, if anyone, has the mandate to bargain for the cooperation of Argentina's powerful unions, most of which are allied to the Peronist opposition.

Mr. Alfonsín aims to become the first elected president of Argentina in 30 years to serve out his constitutional term. But to save himself and democracy, he will have to put his economic house in order without further delay.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Opinion

Reagan's 'Feisty Little Lady'

The passages [in Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's address to the U.S. Congress] quoting President Brezhnev on the "total triumph of socialism all over the world," the bits about Soviet "global hegemony," subversion and expansionism and the attack on the "muddled arguments" of those who believe that "Russia's intentions are benign" look a little silly, say, grumbling, when stacked against what the prime minister [was] saying to Mikhail Gorbachev two brief months ago. Then Mrs. Thatcher was hectoring the need to "build up confidence and trust in one another and in each other's approach." So what happened? Nothing happened. Only the audience changed.

There may be some temporary benefit now in being perceived as Ronald Reagan's feisty little lady across the water. That, however, is not necessarily a benefit that will endure.

—The Guardian (London).

Papandreu Goads Washington

The Greek government continues its nicely calculated balancing act between the United States and the Soviet Union.

Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu visited Moscow to meet top Soviet leaders. Almost anything he said there was likely to irritate the Reagan administration. Last month Mr. Papandreu said that he would order the withdrawal of American nuclear weapons from Greece unless all the Balkan countries were declared a nuclear-free zone.

This is one of those empty ideas that is periodically talked up and never goes anywhere. Instead of ignoring the prime minister's comment, Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger rushed forth saying that Mr. Papandreu's remarks threatened "a serious weakening of NATO." [Mr. Papandreu's] hints and threats can get tiresome, but he has never

followed through on them. Rather than reacting as Mr. Weinberger did, it would be wiser to treat them, as Mr. Papandreu himself did recently, as "squabbles between friends."

—The Boston Globe.

Imperfect History on Deadline

Now that the celebrated libel cases brought by Ariel Sharon and William Westmoreland have ended, consider these questions: Did Mr. Sharon encourage Lebanese militiamen to murder Palestinian refugees? Did General Westmoreland mislead his bosses by downplaying the size of the opposition force in Vietnam? Most of us suspect, still cannot positively answer those questions, despite months of testimony and volumes of evidence.

So pity poor reporters wrestling with such issues under deadline pressure. Imagine how much harder it is for them, if high-powered lawyers, armed with millions of dollars, months of time and government subpoena power, cannot get to the bottom of issues.

Typically, reporters have a few hours until deadline, a rough idea of what they need to know and only their own silver tongues as leverage with sources. Then they face an editor who barks at them, as one does in Thomas Thompson's book "Celebrity." "Take a deep breath and let it come out. You got seven minutes." The story may not be perfect.

After the two libel trials, the public should have a better understanding that reporting is a complex and difficult process, where truth is elusive and often deliberately obscured. It should show more patience with the inevitable errors and abuses, and support open records, public meetings and the general forthrightness needed for fair and accurate reporting.

—Carl Sessions Stepp, a former reporter who teaches journalism at the University of Maryland, writing in The Baltimore Sun.

FROM OUR FEB. 23 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1910: Riots Spread in Philadelphia
PHILADELPHIA — Rioting was renewed last night (Feb. 21) and continued until late this afternoon, nearly 7,000 police being unable to restore order or sympathy for the street car workers' strike. The Mayor appealed to the military authorities for help, and 3,000 of the State Militia were drafted into the city. The appearance of the troops seemed to drive the strikers into even greater fury, and several desperate conflicts took place. Bayonet charges, however, only temporarily cleared the streets, and as soon as one mob was dispersed another congregated in a different part of the city. Pitched battle between police and the strikers occurred in the Germantown district, and one man was killed. The police have been treated so savagely that their patience is exhausted and they are now using their clubs as viciously as their opponents have done.

1935: A Determined Aviator Sails
NEW YORK — Colonel Hubert Fawcett Julian, "The Black Eagle of Harlem," once more Air Minister of Ethiopia, resplendent in a sky-blue uniform and spurred riding boots, sailed (on Feb. 22) on the liner Europa to offer his services to Emperor Ras Tafari Makonnen, should there be a war between Abyssinia and Italy. Colonel Julian, who has the distinction of being the first man to attempt a flight from New York to Abyssinia—the flight ended in a crash-landing on the Harlem River a few yards from the take-off—would have preferred to fly to Addis Ababa, but was forced to admit that flying conditions were not "propitious." Colonel Julian hopes the Emperor will again place him in charge of the Abyssinian air force, a post from which he was ousted when, in 1930, he crashed a plane at the feet of the Emperor during the latter's coronation ceremonies.

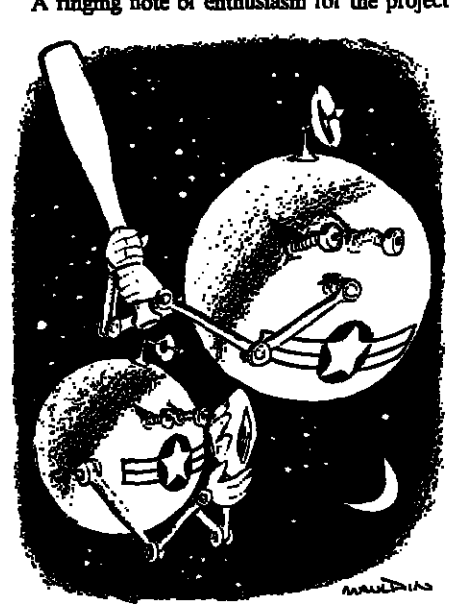
Observe the Fine Print in the SDI Support

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON — By the Pragmatic Sanction, Emperor Charles VI won pledges from other European rulers to accept his daughter Maria Theresa as empress of the Hapsburg domains. When she succeeded him in 1740, Prussia, Bavaria, Saxony and other states broke their promises, precipitating the War of the Austrian Succession. Since then a basic diplomatic principle holds that states should not be asked to make promises that they cannot be expected to keep.

That principle is being flouted in the selling of President Reagan's Strategic Defense Initiative. Mr. Reagan has been so extravagant in backing "star wars" that to cast doubt on them is tantamount to an implicit loyalty test obliges American and allied officials to endorse the SDI. But the fine print in the pledges of support reveals bottomless misgivings.

A ringing note of enthusiasm for the project



was sounded at the outset by Mr. Reagan. Announcing approval for SDI research in a speech on March 23, 1983, he said it would render nuclear weapons "impotent and obsolete." In his inaugural address this year he struck the same ecstatic tone, describing the SDI as "the most hopeful possibility of the nuclear age"—a "way of eliminating the threat of nuclear war."

Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger is almost as enthusiastic as the president. But he knows that many people, especially in West Germany, think development of the system would violate the anti-ballistic missile treaty of 1972 and unleash a new arms race with the Soviet Union. So a speech, delivered by Mr. Weinberger to a conference in Munich on Feb. 10, said modestly, "President Reagan has proposed nothing more than that we explore the possibility of defending ourselves and our allies against ballistic missiles through a research program that is entirely consistent with our treaty obligations."

Secretary of State George Shultz knows even better that the most likely outcome of the research program would be a better capacity to defend particular missile sites against an enemy strike. He also understands that even if a total defense could be developed, both superpowers would want to keep some nuclear weapons as a hedge against conventional attacks. So in testimony to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on Jan. 31 he delivered a very minimal plan, saying of the SDI, "Defensive measures may become available that could render obsolete the threat of an offensive first strike."

British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher understands that the United States, under the force of the Reagan rhetoric, could range on its pledge to the threat of assured destruction to block Soviet aggression in Europe. So, in her speech endorsing the SDI to Congress on Wednesday she inserted a warning from Winston Churchill against American abandonment of the deterrent

strategy. Churchill said in his last address to Congress. Mrs. Thatcher recalled: "Be careful above all things not to let go of atomic weapons until you are sure, and more than sure, that other means of preserving peace are in your hands."

Chancellor Helmut Kohl also understands that a move from research to development of the SDI would break the 1972 ABM treaty and probably poison hope for an arms control accord. So in declaring his support for the SDI at the Munich conference, he stipulated anew that it "is a research program," sanctioned by "the ABM treaty." Mr. Kohl said: "With the SDI the United States is trying to find a way in a dialogue with the Soviet Union to reduce dependency on nuclear offensive weapons over the long term."

What all this adds up to is a pious reason. The American people, contrary to an impression given currency by the Reagan rhetoric, are committed to peace and full of doubts about growing nuclear stockpiles. The only way to sell them on yet another huge new weapons program is to equate it with the dream of a world without nuclear weapons. Hence the constant reiteration by the president that the SDI holds out the possibility of making such weapons "obsolete."

Most American and allied officials know that this claim is bogus. But instead of taking a powerful president head-on, they speak with forked tongue. They praise the SDI in terms faint to the point of early damnation.

The test will come in arms control negotiations with the Russians. Moscow has made plain that scrapping the SDI is a condition for reducing intercontinental and medium-range missiles.

Most of the allies, and some American officials, believe that Mr. Reagan, given a chance at a solid arms control agreement, could be talked out of his support for "star wars." So if arms control is to have a chance, there must intervene a de-escalation of Ronald Reagan.

So far it is hard to see which of his advisers will have the guts to declare that with the SDI he risks becoming an emperor without clothes.

Los Angeles Times Syndicate.

To Do Its Job, the Fourth Estate Must Earn Its Way

By Flora Lewis

PARIS — Under the ancien régime there were three estates — the nobles, the clergy and the bourgeoisie. There never was a fourth.

But with the spread of demands for liberty and democratic institutions, public opinion became an important source of power. Hence, the press, as the vehicle for information on which to base opinion, came to be called "the fourth estate."

It has been facing various kinds of trouble in democratic countries, all essentially about the way the power of information should be used and managed, which also means financed. In the United States, extravagant libel suits by Israel's General Ariel Sharon and America's General William Westmoreland challenged reports on how military decisions were made. The results were not punitive in themselves, but the trials imposed tremendous financial burdens on the defendants. Still, the results helped to buttress the law on the right to dig out the underside of public policy.

In Britain, the case of Clive Ponting, whose jury acquitted a government paper, did not involve the press but did provoke broad criticism of the extremely constraining Official Secrets Act. The verdict reflected a public sense that the right to conceal information about national affairs should not be total and arbitrary.

In France, the current problem is more prosaic but no less crucial to independent responsibility. Le Monde is in grave trouble. It cannot pay its bills and needs a quick infusion of some \$20 million to survive and have a chance to flourish again. Le Monde is France's most serious, important national newspaper. It is hard to imagine what France would be like without it. Twenty percent of its circulation goes abroad, to Europe and French-speaking Africa. It is one of the great voices of the world press.

It was founded in 1944 after the liberation. Existing papers had been compromised by collaboration with the Nazis; the others had ceased to exist under the occupation. General de Gaulle charged Hubert Beuve-Méry with establishing a reliable paper free of the corruption and wildly distorted politics of the prewar press. There was, of course, the old problem of money and management. To

assure independence, effective control was put in the hands of the paper's journalists — worker self-management in a modified form.

It worked marvelously for a time. The paper was prosperous enough to finance itself. But in the last few years circulation dropped from a peak of 450,000 to 350,000 and debts piled up. The cumulative effects of high salaries, overstaffing, entrenched habits and idiosyncrasy took their toll.

André Laurens, who took over for a while last year, failed to persuade the staff that some drastic measures were needed. So he resigned and they voted in a new director last month, André Fontaine. It is his job not only to lighten up and spruce up, but to find the funds to keep the paper alive. The problem is how to raise money without abandoning control.

Le Monde has always been an establishment paper, but Mr. Laurens sees it as having a tradition of opposition. Mr. Fontaine concedes that it is normally "deferential" to authority, but it makes its own decisions. For a long time it tilted left, which provoked friction when the Socialists

won power because they thought they should count on automatic support.

That makes it all the more important now that the new money be found outside the banks, almost all nationalized, and politically affiliated organizations. It will not be easy, because investors cannot count on much profit or any say.

On the face of it, Le Monde's tribulations seem to indicate that journalists are not much good at running a business; and that business, the anonymity of money, is the only reliable base for an independent press. There is a lot to be said for that. But at Mr. Laurens points out, a lot of papers run strictly for profit have flourished and disappeared over the years.

This is an enduring dilemma. Huge companies like CBS and Time may appear to the public as beyond accountability, selfishly focused on commercial success, but without success, independence is at risk.

There is no simple formula to guarantee a free, responsible press except public demand for quality, eagerness for diversity and recognition that the fourth estate needs to represent everybody outside the halls of power.

The New York Times.

What Galbraith Meant About Guts in the Embassy

By William F. Buckley Jr.

NEW YORK — A high time is being had in the diplomatic world in reaction to what the U.S. Ambassador to France, Evan G. Galbraith, said to New York Times reporter John Vinocur (1/17, Feb. 14) about the difference between professionals and non-professionals out in the diplomatic world. Alas, what came out of it all is a classic example of what students of rhetoric long ago classified as "ignoratio elenchus" — taking up an argument by addressing yourself to something different from what was said.

Consider Secretary of State George Shultz. He was encouraged to believe, both by the distorted account of the newspaper story and by a few of its rabid exegeses, that Mr. Galbraith was questioning even the virility of the Foreign Service. Why else say, for instance, referring to a U.S. diplomat killed in Namibia last April, "The guts that [Foreign Service officers] display is just really inspiring. I'll give you an example that apparently Ambassador Galbraith has no knowledge of. See, his knowledge is not complete. When Mr. [Dennis] Keogh was killed in action doing a job for peace in southern Africa, within a matter

of three or four days there were some 31 volunteers from the Foreign Service to go and take his place in that dangerous assignment. So I think that when he says, 'It takes the guts of people, somebody ought to be his tongue for him.'"

Which indeed somebody should do — if that was what Mr. Galbraith said, let alone intended to say. But he was talking about something entirely different, and what he said is indisputably correct.

Mr. Galbraith is making no point whatever about the personal, physical courage of the Foreign Service. These are people who go out and get killed in pursuit of duty. He was talking about a complaint which is really quite common, and has been for many years, and is probably a birthmark of democracy.

John F. Kennedy is quoted in Arthur Schlesinger's book as growling and moaning about the State Department's "[expensive deleted] incapacity" to implement President John F. Kennedy's foreign policy.

Lyndon Johnson complained that about the only thing an American president could actually do was

start a nuclear war. Harry Truman expressed total exasperation at his inability to consummate a particular objective in Latin America.

Why should this be so? A retired professional diplomat, Lawrence S. Eagleburger, wrote about it in the Foreign Service Journal of last November. He spoke of a need for "the willingness to tell people what you think, even if that will hurt your career or get you in trouble."

That, Mr. Eagleburger said, is the kind of guts that tends to be discouraged in the Foreign Service, as in the bureaucracy in general. "Not whether you're willing to stand on the street corner in the middle of a revolution as bullets whistle around your head. That's not the kind of guts I'm talking about."

You can hardly be plainer than that, but the reporter did not mention the Eagleburger essay on which Mr. Galbraith was elaborating, the result being that everybody — including Mr. Galbraith — had to go around saying the obvious things, namely that Foreign Service officers are distinguished professionals. But, you see, that redirects the

spotlight from the point that Mr. Galbraith — like Mr. Eagleburger — was trying to make. It is that there builds into all bureaucracies a tendency to go with the zeitgeist.

An example of that right here and now is the supercilious position edged on us by many members of the American scientific establishment of the intelligentsia, whose meaning is: Lay off "star wars." And the easiest way to do that is to agree to suspend work on it in return for the pleasure of Soviet company at the negotiating table.

President Reagan is against any such concession. So is Ambassador Galbraith — who is in Paris at the pleasure of the president.

Mr. Galbraith will soon have left Paris and gone back to the private sector. As the Wall Street Journal editorialized, commenting on the whole issue, this is a shame. Mr. Galbraith arrived in Paris four years ago, one-half Cotton Mather, one-half Will Rogers. And he got the word around that glittering cosmopolitan center, Ronald Reagan's word. It sounds just fine in French: *A bas les communistes!*

Universal Press Syndicate.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

In the Foreign Service

In response to the report "Galbraith Derides U.S. Career Diplomats as Timid" (Feb. 14) by John Vinocur.

I am struck by the divergence in tone and substance between Ambassador Galbraith's views and those of his colleague in London, Ambassador Charles H. Price 2d, who is also a political appointee.

Mr. Price said in a recent speech: "In fact, one of my most refreshing and satisfying experiences has been working with so-called bureaucrats in our government both at home and abroad. I have rarely served with people of such intelligence, dedication, competence and in many instances physical courage. . . . And I want you all to know how fortunate we are to have Americans of this caliber representing us around the world."

I am proud of Ambassador Evan G. Galbraith and I agree almost entirely with his description of Foreign Service officers.

At least here in Europe, most U.S. Foreign Service people are "liberals." The United States needs more ambassadors with guts.

ANTHONY MANTYKOWSKI, Carrouges, France.

Letters to the Editor

I served under several ambassadors, including John Irwin in Paris in the 1970s. A political appointee, he gave considerable rein to subordinates, who did not hesitate to use vigorous initiative or express an opinion. Since Mr. Galbraith feels there is a problem, I suggest, on the strength of his reputation for shooting from the hip, that he begin with himself. A necessarily disciplined and structured system such as the Foreign Service can be no better than its leadership.

JAMES K. WELSH, Jr., Jussac, France.

I read Mr. Galbraith's remarks with grim humor. Perhaps he has forgotten that, unlike civil servants, Foreign Service officers do not have lifetime tenure. The Foreign Service has an up-or-out system based on yearly efficiency reports written by the officer's superior — more and more frequently a political appointee like Mr. Galbraith. When an officer "begs to differ" with his superior, he puts his career on the line. Thus I do not see where Foreign Service officers "lack guts" if, as Mr. Galbraith sees them, they are thwarting policy at every step.

They are paid to give professional advice on foreign policy matters based on training and experience. Once a policy decision has been

made they are graded on how well it is carried out. Either they spinelessly carry out an uninformed political appointee's off-the-cuff rendition of foreign policy without comment, or they inject the voice of their experience into the policy process.

What does the nation expect?

ROBERT MARSHALL, U.S. Embassy, Vienna.

Anyone familiar with the Foreign Service must admit the justice of Mr. Galbraith's complaint. There is an unfortunate tendency for professional Foreign Service officers not to take unpopular positions or to be bold in expressing opinions. He is also correct in maintaining that many persons outside the career Foreign Service can function very well as U.S. representatives abroad.

But Mr. Galbraith is wrong to conclude that the influence of the career diplomats should be reduced. Many of the unfortunate circumstances he notes among career officers derive from powerlessness, and America has more frequently been ill-served than well-served by the naming of political ambassadors.

For every political appointee who has done credit to his role there are others who have embarrassed themselves and the nation. The career Foreign Service officers who find themselves dependent on such peo-

ple for advancement tend to avoid confrontation with them.

The solution is not to weaken the career Foreign Service but to strengthen it by removing the pernicious influence of partisan politics. Ambassador Galbraith's remarks reflect the attitude that has created the problem. His suggestion for change would help neither the Foreign Service nor America's foreign policy but would weaken both.

DAVID A. KORNBLUTH, Hong Kong.

Mr. Galbraith is not wrong in suggesting that the Foreign Service, although loyal and discreet, is not imaginative or assertive. The origins of this malaise go back to another Republican administration.

John Foster Dulles displayed appalling indifference when the team of McCarthy and Nixon savaged his Foreign Service. Those who bowed their heads and silently endured the lies and calumnies of the far right are now senior officers of the State Department. Is it any wonder that they are cautious? And which young people today will embark on a diplomatic career without a private fortune or bank directorship to fall back on when they assert themselves and are passed over?

ELWOOD A. RICKLESS, London.

The Verdict Will Be Left To History

By Philip Ceylan

WASHINGTON — As plaintiff, defendants, lawyers and jurors all sound off with their own opinions the libel suit by General William Westmoreland against CBS lies in legal limbo — a loss, presumably, for close students of libel law. But Judge Pierre Leval had a point when he said that the absence of a verdict may be a gain for those with an eye to history and to the lessons still to be learned from America's Vietnam experience.

"Judgments of history are too subtle and too complex to be resolved with the simplicity of a jury's verdict," the judge told the jury, adding, "It may be for the best that the verdict will be left to history." He spoke.

If indeed there was a 'conspiracy,' it was aimed at Hanoi.

of "the creation in this courtroom of an extraordinary, unique and rich record for historians to study." There can be no doubt about that.

But at least as interesting as what was laid bare about the conduct of the war and the jiggery-pokery with intelligence data is what is missing of relevance to the particular issue at hand did not play much of a part in the court proceedings.

Leave aside whether CBS was right or fair to accuse General Westmoreland of taking part in a "conspiracy" to deceive the American public, Congress and his president. A much bigger game was afoot in the year in question, 1967, and General Westmoreland was by no means the only or even the most important player.

The biggest player was President Johnson. In his book "TET," Washington Post correspondent Don Oberdorfer gave the name "Success Offensive" to the game. It was a great, home-front victory over the efforts of peace-loving, television appearances, briefings — featuring not only General Westmoreland but also the ambassador to South Vietnam, Ellsworth Bunker, the president's national security advisor, Walt Rostow, and the top pacification man in Saigon, Robert Komer, among others.

Its proximate purpose was to shore up sagging support for the war effort in Congress and among the public. But its real purpose went to the very heart of the Vietnam War's limited, purposes and unconventional strategy. Lacking front lines and unconcerned with permanent territorial gains or losses, the war's whole point was to promote negotiation by the psychological effect on the enemy of "success" and "victory."

That meant winning battles. But it also meant conveying in the most convincing way (1) that America's side was winning the war of "attrition" and (2) that the American public was determined to go on supporting the effort indefinitely.

So if there was a "conspiracy" at work, it originated in Washington and was aimed at Hanoi's state of mind. The notion that General Westmoreland was conspiring in Saigon to con Lyndon Johnson by sending rigged intelligence data via his superiors to the president does not fit the script. It also suggests a degree of duplicity that is quite out of General Westmoreland's character.

Not that he could have been unaware of the damage that would have been done to Mr. Johnson's "Success Offensive" by public airing of unfavorable battle reports. He was, in fact, the point man for the "Success Offensive," and a close collaborator.

President Johnson summoned him home in April of 1967 to speak to the annual meeting of The Associated Press and to address a joint meeting of Congress. He was back again in July and stopped off at the White House to report "tremendous progress" to a press conference assembled by the president. But he refused to allow even the president to prompt him into making predictions.

He was back again in November when, with the president's tacit approval, he made his famous speech at the National Press Club, laying out a four-phase plan by which U.S. forces would become "progressively superfluous" in Vietnam — the first flowering of "Vietnamization," as President Nixon would come to describe it. By this time, General Westmoreland was ready to say: "We have reached an important point when the end begins to come into view."

His speech was called "Progress Report." So was everything else issued for public consumption from top American officials in late 1967. Not surprisingly, there was a resurgence of public support. Its artificial inspiration accounted in large measure for the catastrophic impact of the so-called Tet offensive in early 1968. Even though this country-wide enemy uprising wound up by any military measure as a heavy enemy defeat, the check effect on public opinion was devastating.

I don't know whether this larger perspective is exactly what Judge Leval had in mind when he told the jurors, "There can be no such thing as the legal power to fix the judgment of history — such judgments must be left to study, reflection and debate. But his instincts were right. A verdict one way or another on the narrow issue of libel in Westmoreland vs. CBS would have contributed little to the verdict of history on Vietnam.

Washington Post Writers Group.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and must contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

Uganda Beset by Militia

By Glenn Frankel
KAMPALA, Uganda — In the mountain and plateau in the northwestern corner of the country, African warriors are at it again, this time against themselves.

The Karamoja, a fierce, nomadic collection of clans, has been beset by drought, lawlessness and a violent campaign last year by the government to force them to settle. The result was a series of killings, hundreds of people and several hundred cattle and sheep killed in the process. Only a thin lifeline of aid from international agencies kept the region from starvation.

These herdsman have been passing down a primitive, aggressive culture in which killing and spear throwing among the most honored acts. Each family lives in its own compound, and men and women are armed with spears and shields. In the past, each adversary killed in the process of war was rewarded with a bride.

No government has been strong enough to curb their actions. When the former Ugandan president, Idi Amin, issued an order demanding that the warriors wear trousers and be shot on sight, he was ignored. Mr.

443 Miners Return, U.S.

Uganda Warriors Face an Enemy: Famine

Beset by Military Campaign and Marauders, Karamojong Battle Starvation

By Glenn Frankel

Washington Post Service

KABONG, Uganda — High

up an aid plateau in this remote

northeastern corner of Uganda, a

tribe of African warriors is fighting

for survival against nature, govern-

ments and themselves.

The Karamojong, a fiercely inde-

pendent collection of clans, have

been beset by drought, lawlessness

and a joint Ugandan-Kenyan mili-

tary campaign last year that people

say killed between several dozen

and several hundred tribesmen

and seriously disrupted planting.

Only a thin lifeline of emergency

relief from international donors

now stands between the tribesmen

and starvation.

These herdsmen have lived in

Karamoja province for genera-

tions, passing down a proud and

aggressive culture in which cattle

rustling and spear throwing are

among the most honored activities.

Each family lives in its own terri-

torial compound, and most proudly

bear scars on the left shoulder, one

for each adversary killed in battle.

No government has been strong

enough to curb their activities.

When the former Ugandan dicta-

tor, Idi Amin, issued an edict in

1975 demanding that these proudly

naked warriors wear trousers or

risk being shot on sight, he was

defied and ignored. Mr. Amin is

gone, exiled to Saudi Arabia, and

Karamojong men still roam the

countryside without trousers.

But Karamojong defiance also

threatens their survival.

Food shipments are sporadic

here in part because raiders fire

upon trucks and rob drivers and

passengers not only of their goods

and valuables but also of their

clothes.

Two Ugandan businessmen were

killed in December, and an em-

ployee of the World Food Program

of the United Nations, supplier of

most of the emergency food, was

ambushed last month and shot in

the arm, which subsequently had to

be amputated. The incident led UN

officials to suspend travel by their

employees in the area, a restriction

lifted only early this month.

The barriers of culture and isola-

tion that have insulated and pro-

tected the Karamojong are growing

more porous.

In 1979, when Mr. Amin's govern-

ment was nearing collapse, Kara-

mojong raiders took the opportu-

nity to pillage the government

armory in the town of Moroto, tak-

ing at least 2,000 automatic weap-

ons. That upset the delicate balance

of power that had existed among

the clans of Karamoja.

"They had guns, and we had

spears, and they took our cows and

left us hungry," said Louang Aldo,

describing what happened in 1980,

when warriors with AK-47s de-

scended upon his Dodoth people, a

subgroup of the Karamojong.

"They killed many people and

burned our houses."

The drought that followed that

year killed about 50,000 people of

the 360,000 who dwell in these

highlands. Uganda's post-Amin

government, having a political cri-

sis, was too weak and distracted to

help, and Western aid agencies

were slow to grasp the dimensions

of the emergency.

Various other groups of cattle

marauders from Somalia, Ethiopia,

Sudan and Kenya also roam this

territory. UN officials estimate that

the total herd, which is the ultimate

measure of Karamojong wealth,

has been reduced by drought and

raiders to 150,000 from 450,000

during the past five years.

Last year, Karamojong raiders

took advantage of the death of Ma-

jor General Oyet Ojok, the Ugan-

dan Army chief of staff, who kept a

farm near this area. They stole his

cattle, then set an ambush that re-

portedly killed more than 100 local

militiamen pursuing them. They

then fled into neighboring Kenya.

But the Kenyan and Ugandan

governments decided it was time to

teach the Karamojong a lesson. In

their first cooperative military ef-

fort since Mr. Amin's downfall, the

two governments launched a joint

campaign using Kenyan helicopt-

ers and Ugandan soldiers. Fields

went unattended and whatever cattle

the Karamojong could not hide

were quickly seized, slaughtered or

sold by the Ugandan military.

Thus, when a new drought struck

Karamoja last year, there was po-

tential disaster. The Karamojong

became almost totally dependent

on grain shipped here on an irregu-

lar basis by such aid agencies as the

World Food Program and UN-

ICEF, the UN Children's Fund.

University of Texas researchers

concluded that in one typical sec-

tion of the province, 60 percent of

the children younger than 1 year

and 30 percent of those aged 1 to 5

died during the 1980 famine.

That rate has fallen sharply since

UNICEF and the World Food Pro-

gram started a supplemental feed-

ing program for children. But Dr.

Dorcas Gikanga of the local dis-

trict hospital estimates that at least

75 percent of the children in her

area are seriously malnourished.

John Wilson, an agricultural spe-

cialist for the British-based Oxfam

relief agency, anticipated the

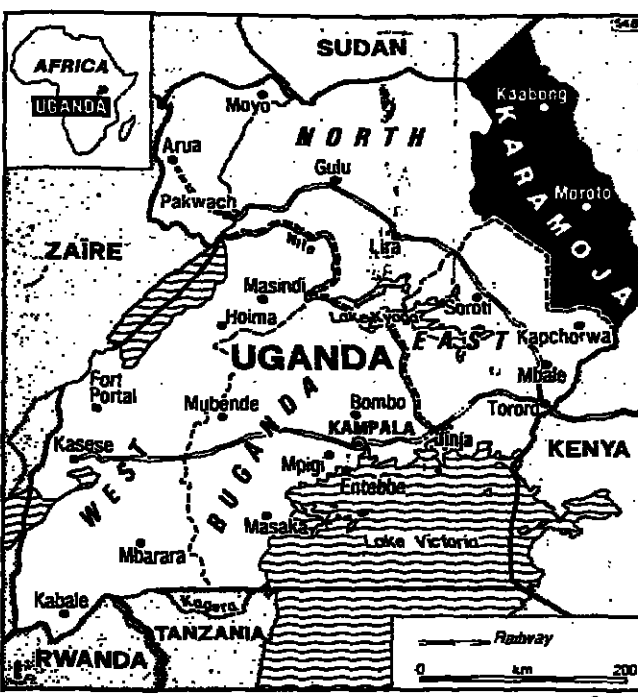
drought and established a camp

four years ago between two riv-

erbeds at Kapado in the more fertile

eastern portion of the region.

He only attracted 1,600 persons



during the first three years, but

after last year's crop failure the

population swelled to almost

40,000, all of whom are dependent

on a food-for-work program sup-

plied by the United Nations. There

are 16,000 others at a camp in Na-

mahi.

The problem of hunger in gen-

eral involves not only the amount

of food but also the type. There have

been no protein-rich beans, cook-

ing oil or sugar for nearly a year.

Shipments of beans, oil and sug-

ar were suspended because they

had what an aid worker described

as "a tendency to fall off the back

of the truck." Everyone took a

share, he said, from the army to

local businessmen to the drivers

assigned to ferry the food north.

Nonetheless, new shipments of

beans are expected to begin arriv-

ing next month.

Vienna Minister Resigns After Money Allegations

The Associated Press

VIENNA — Construction Minister

Karl Sekanina, long one of the

most powerful figures in Austrian

labor politics, resigned Friday fol-

lowing allegations of irregularities

in his financing of a private villa

and his use of union money.

Mr. Sekanina had stepped down

Monday from his post as chief of

the national Metalworkers' Union,

citing "overwork" and "family re-

asons."

The Austria Press Agency re-

ported that Chancellor Fred

Sinowatz accepted his resignation

from the cabinet during a 30-min-

ute meeting in the Chancellery.

It was the latest in a series of

recent blows to the Socialist-led

government. The ruling coalition,

following violent protests, retreat-

ed in December on plans to demol-

ish forests near the Danube River

for a hydroelectric dam.

The coalition of Socialists and

the Freedom Party is still torn by

arguments over the return of a Nazi

war criminal from prison in Italy.

Walter Reider, convicted on mass

murder charges, was received on

his return by Defense Minister

Friedhelm Frischenschlager, a

member of the Freedom Party.

Following an outcry of protest,

both Mr. Sinowatz and Mr. Fris-

chenschlager publicly apologized.

A spate of press reports on Mr.

Sekanina's financial dealings fol-

lowed his resignation on Monday.

Mr. Sekanina said in an inter-

view on Thursday that he was

"deeply stricken by anonymous ac-

cusations" about misuse of his in-

fluence for financial gain and of

union funds for private uses.

He told the Austrian news ag-

ency that there was nothing illegal

about the financing of his home in

the exclusive Hietzing district, or

about a car which he had bought

with borrowed money.

He said he once borrowed

400,000 schillings (about \$17,000)

from the union, but repaid it.

Mr. Sekanina, 58, is a member of

Mr. Sinowatz's Socialist Party. He

took over leadership of the Metal-

workers' union in 1977.

He became construction min-

ister in 1979. Mr. Sinowatz an-

nounced that Transport Minister

Ferdinand Lacina would take over

as interim construction minister.

UN Assails Iran, Iraq Over POW Treatment

By Elaine Sciolino

New York Times Service

UNITED NATIONS, New

York — A report by a three-member

United Nations study group

has concluded that both Iran and

Iraq regularly mistreat each other's

prisoners of war in violation of the

Geneva Conventions.

The 62-page report, made public

Friday by Secretary-General Javier

Perez de Cuellar, was drawn up

after visits to prisoner of war camps

in Iran and Iraq. It is estimated that

Iran holds 50,000 Iraqi war pris-

oners and that more than 9,000 Irani-

ans are being held in Iraq.

The inquiry was the result of the

first on-site investigation of pris-

oner camps by a UN group since the

war began in March 1980. It made

specific recommendations for im-

provements.

The investigative team was set

up by the secretary-general to look

into events at the Gorgan prison

camp, in northern Iran, after a riot

broke out there last October be-

tween two rival POW factions dur-

ing a visit by a team from the In-

ternational Committee of the Red

Cross.

The Iranians subsequently ac-

cused the Red Cross of spying and

provoking the riot, and it halted all

Red Cross activities in Iran. Under

the Geneva Conventions, the Inter-

national Committee of the Red

Cross is responsible for monitoring

the condition of detention of war

prisoners.

The UN mission was made up of

members from Austria, Norway

and Venezuela. The team visited

eight prison camps in Iraq during a

two-week period.

The sight of so many thousands

of men in POW camps, "the report

says, "mostly in the prime of their

life, wasting their best years away

in confinement, deprived of vir-

tually all the amenities of life, uncer-

tain of their fate, could not but stir

deep emotions in every one of us."

The most vivid images that we

have carried back from the POW

camps," it continues, "are fear,

loneliness, uncertainty, isolation,

bitterness and despair."

It concludes that in neither coun-

try are prisoners "treated as badly

as alleged by the government of the

other country." Nor are they treat-

ed as well, it adds, "as claimed by

the government of the detaining

power."

The group found that the Gor-

gan incident, in which nine pris-

oners were killed and 47 were wound-

ed, "has not been unique, or, in-

deed, the most violent" in prison

camps in Iran and Iraq.

The report suggests that political

indoctrination is worse in Iran,

while physical brutality is worse in

Iraq. The team also found that

"barbaric treatment and violence in

the camps were far from uncom-

mon," including whippings, beat-

ings with riot sticks, electric shocks

and assaults on sexual organs.

The team also received reports of

collective punishment, such as

lengthy confinement and depriva-

tion of food and water, and it heard

allegations of religious pressure on

non-Muslim prisoners and

ARTS / LEISURE

Gould Art Sets Record — for Pre-Sale Publicity

International Herald Tribune
LONDON — As the goods get rarer, selling campaigns get louder. Months before the sale to be held April 24 at Sotheby's in New York, the Impressionist pictures of the late Florence J. Gould began achieving a world-record level of publicity. Christie's is trying to do the same for "The Adoration of the Magi" by Andrea Mantegna.

SOUREN MELIKIAN

regna, to be sold April 19 in London. What makes the propaganda effort so striking is not just its intensity but its passive acceptance by the media.

The weeklong exhibition of the Gould pictures at the Royal Academy that ended Feb. 10 led to a spate of articles in the London press, as had been the case in New York. With the Gould name much in evidence and more than a hint of the millions of dollars in the back-

ground, not much consideration has been given to the quality of the items. The selection shown in London, now on view at La Fondation de l'Hermitage in Lausanne through March 5, hardly bears out the implicit suggestion of the auction-house spokesmen that here is a string of masterpieces.

Millions are useful for building up a collection, but not everyone is a Paul Mellon or a Norton Simon. Florence Gould started buying on a large scale in the 1950s, when the best was still available. She knew Daniel Wildenstein, the dealer who handled some of the greatest Impressionist works. She was closely acquainted with Colonel Daniel Sickles, one of the greatest collectors of rare books and autograph manuscripts, for whom the art market has few secrets. In short, she had access to the right people.

But collection is like creative work: It cannot be done by proxy. Possibly she did not mean to track down masterpieces but simply to

live against a background of paintings by Impressionist and Modern Masters just as she enjoyed the company of French writers such as André Gide and Jean Cocteau. She often acquired great names, seldom great works.

Her most important painting is probably Van Gogh's "Landscape with Rising Sun, Saint-Rémy," done in 1889, a year before the artist's death. But its importance lies in the scarcity of Van Gogh works today, rather than in any magic about the painting. It does not quite manage the whirling brushwork movement nor the drama conveyed by the combination of intense color and bold composition in his most gripping work.

Gould should have been able to afford a major Monet but acquired only a very fine one, "Antibes vue de la Salis." This is a landscape done in 1888, when Monet had gone through the impact of the Pointillist movement and was gradually reverting to the first Impressionist style. The bluish-green dots of the leafy tree in the foreground and the mauve trail of houses of the distant harbor have great charm, no more.

Gould bought a Gauguin from the fabulous Pont-Aven period that just misses being one of his best. The "Paysage aux Canards," dated 1888, is a confused blur of color with an empty green patch in the top right corner. She also bought indifferent Degas pastels — a study of a woman towel-drying herself, as ungainly as they come, in one of the artist's less inspired moments; and one of three dancers, lacking both the perfect balance in the observation of movement that he could achieve and the subtle composition of his great pieces — the foreground is an empty expanse.

Her best Impressionist work *stricto sensu* (the 1889 Van Gogh belongs to a category of its own) is the visionary art of the Expressionists and Fauves. It is perhaps a Cézanne landscape vigorously done in quick, terse brushstrokes. Gould came closest to buying a museum piece with a portrait by Toulouse-Lautrec, "La Clownesse Cha-U-Kao," painted in 1895, shows a dancer standing three quarters, her upper body slightly thrown back. There is a suggestion of pseudomanliness about the pressed lips and the clenched fists that are half stuck into her pockets; Cha-U-Kao was known to be a lesbian. Here Toulouse-Lautrec, at his most strident, has produced one of his more forceful portraits.

It is, however, among the works in a minor key that Gould seems to have made her best buys, as if there she had allowed herself to be guided by some instinct rather than famous signatures. Toulouse-Lautrec has done far greater portraits than "La Clownesse," but his sketch of a little black dog that had

been given to him by his mother is one of the finest animal portraits I have seen. Two still lifes, one of apples in a plate and one by Fantin-Latour showing four peaches, rank as minor masterpieces. So does another, a vase filled with flowers by Vuillard, unexpectedly done in sad, almost drab hues.

A very early Corot landscape done in Rome around 1826 to 1828, when the artist had just finished studying under the academic Jean-Victor Bertin, is an enchantment. The view of the San Bartolomeo Island and bridge is as unconventional as possible, and the contrast of light and shadow effects on the walls anticipate much of what was to be done two decades later. Even the unpleasant cleaning that the work seems to have undergone in fairly recent times did not kill the very delicate palette of this wonderful specimen of French landscape painting.

These are relatively small things, though, for a collector with such means at his disposal. They will not be the main target of the vast amount of money that will undoubtedly be spent in April. The quantity, the easily trotted-out names, the glamour of millions with a touch of nostalgia, and Sotheby's admirable tom-tom beating make up an explosive cocktail that will almost certainly bring the highest total ever from a single auction — not unpleasantly so, as the beneficiary is to be French medical research.

Christie's "Adoration of the Magi" by Mantegna is a different case. A painting by Mantegna being up for sale is a sensation because nearly every work that matters by this artist sits in some museum and is unlikely to leave. The "Adoration of the Magi" must have been a deep impression when it was executed — in about 1500, Christie's experts say — for there are eight other versions of this work, all considered by scholars to be of the same period rather than later copies. The provenance of the painting adds to its lure: It comes from Castle Ashby, whose fabulous collection of Greek vases was sold at Christie's in 1982. Moreover, the "Adoration" was exhibited at the Victoria and Albert Museum's "Splendors of Gonzaga" show in 1981-1982, when it was virtually rediscovered after having been inaccessible to the public since the turn of the century.

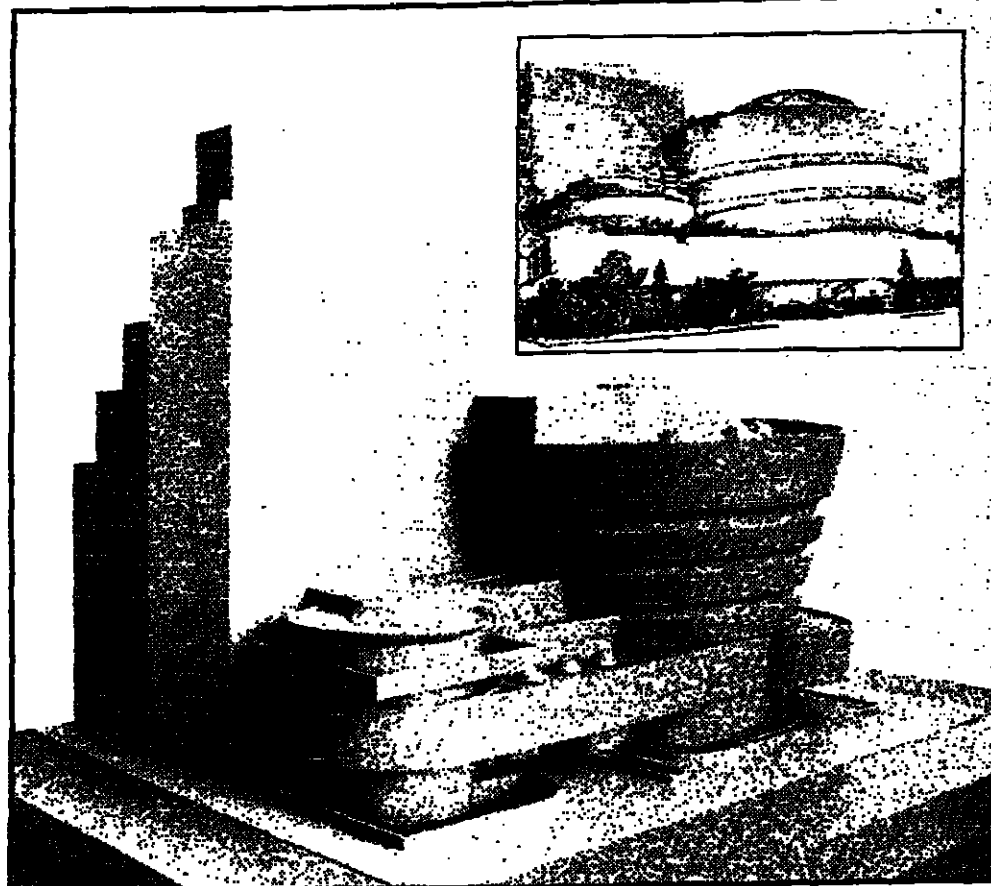
The painting, executed in tempera on linen, is not exactly in pristine condition. Not much has been

Andrew Lloyd Webber Mass
NEW YORK — Lorin Mazzel will conduct the American Symphony Orchestra at the premiere Sunday at New York's St. Thomas Episcopal Church of Andrew Lloyd Webber's Requiem Mass.

heard, in the ecstatic concert of admiration triggered by Christie's press office's subtle campaign, about the faded colors. They require a 3,000-watt spotlight to glow again — but not for long, for such intense lighting could quickly cause irreparable damage. One can't help feeling that the canvas has been cropped; the lower half of the hand of one of the Three Wise Men, holding up a porcelain bowl, must have been visible originally.

Christie's calls this the most important Old Master picture to be auctioned since the £2.3-million Velasquez portrait of Juan de Pareja in 1970. One wonders: Sotheby's "Resurrection" by Dirk Bouts, sold in 1978 for £1.87 million and now owned by the Norton Simon Foundation, seems at least as important. It is also far better preserved. What about Christie's fabulous Poussin "Holy Family" from Chatsworth Castle, sold in 1981 for £1,650,000? It is perhaps Poussin's masterpiece — certainly one of three or four of his greatest pictures.

Memories are short. Once sold, pictures cease to be news. When the dust settles, hardly anybody will remember the unremarkable paintings of Florence Gould, and few of the Mantegna's recent admirers will continue to pay homage to the "Adoration of the Magi."



TOWER TREND — First the Museum of Modern Art, now the Solomon R. Guggenheim Museum: The latter is seeking city approval to build a \$12-million, 11-story addition to its Frank Lloyd Wright building, but for its own use, unlike MOMA's income-producing Museum Tower. Inset is a Wright drawing envisioning a similar, slightly smaller tower.

London Exhibitions Focus on the Work of Women

By Max Wykes-Joyce

International Herald Tribune
LONDON — At the Slade School of Art in the first decade of this century it became the custom for women students to be called only by their surnames in an attempt to treat them on a level with the males. On the other hand, from the very outset of the Royal Academy of Arts, this was not a problem; women were admitted as equals.

The Royal Academy's attitude has triumphed and is currently typified by a retrospective show of sculpture by Dame Elisabeth Frink at the academy. She is now one of seven women full members, with two additional women associates. The exhibition consists of more than 120 works, mostly bronze figures. The earlier pieces depict the aggressive male — human, animal or bird; the more recent works depict the gentle male in the form of what Frink calls "tribute heads" — "a tribute to all people who have died or suffered for their beliefs, stripped of everything but their human courage."

When she was at Chelsea School of Art from 1949 to 1953, Frink was among the prizewinners in the international competition for a "Monument to the Unknown Political Prisoner." From those successful student days, she has remained faithful to the figurative ideal, unmoved by the fashion for abstraction in the 1950s and '60s.

"Elisabeth Frink, Sculpture," Royal Academy of Arts, Burlington House, Piccadilly, W1, to March 24.

Lillian Delevoyras has a considerable reputation as a textile designer. It is the sense of color and composition required of successful textiles which she brings to bear on her "Paintings, Watercolors & Pastels" on show at Gallery 10. Many of the best of these are flower pieces and sunlit landscapes; and some of the most telling are those where she portrays a detailed landscape as a backdrop to a flower arrangement on a window ledge.

"Lillian Delevoyras," Gallery 10, 10 Grosvenor Street, W1, to Feb. 26.

The London University Institute of Education is presenting the first one-woman show in England of Piers McArthur, who is New Zealand-born and now based in Paris. She works in bright colors and in a markedly Expressionist manner; her main subjects are the human face, equestrian groups, and musicians at work.

"Piers McArthur," Bloomsbury Gallery No. 1, University of London Institute of Education, 20 Bedford Way, W.C1, to Feb. 28.

The French critic Michel Serphol introduces the exhibition of "Artist's Editions/Bookworks" by Natalie d'Arbeloff at Bertram Rota this way: "She is gifted with an uncanny vision of fertility and eloquence is apparent to all."

Born in Paris, d'Arbeloff has lived and worked in London as painter, designer, muralist, printmaker and teacher since 1963. Appropriately in a bookstore famous for its stock of modern first editions, she is mounting a show of the "limited, unlimited and one-of-a-kind books" illustrated with her



Elisabeth Frink amid some of her sculptures.

prints, drawings, constructions, etc. The texts are mostly her own or sometimes by the few authors who inspired her.

"Natalie d'Arbeloff: Artist's Editions/Bookworks," Bertram Rota, 30 & 31 Long Acre, W.C2, to March 1.

Mary Mabbitt, a graduate of the Royal Academy Schools, is a realist painter of genius. In her show of recent paintings at the Paton Gallery, she often reverts to self-portraiture in her larger works, portraying herself at particularly magical moments in her everyday life, such as "Summer Shoes" — herself trying on footwear in a Cornish shoe store — and a number of serene self-portraits with Windsor and Newton, her two cats named after the artists' color suppliers.

She has a somber sense of color occasionally enlivened with a speck of great brightness, and a predilection for angular shapes. This is work in the best tradition of poetic realism.

"Mary Mabbitt," Paton Gallery, 2 Langley Court, Long Acre, W.C2, to March 2 (closed Mondays).

Lindsay Bartholomew is in the best tradition of British watercolor painting in her latest show, "Recent Watercolors," at the Thackeray Gallery. As so many of her famous forerunners, she is at her best as a landscapist. Her specialties are the Scottish counties of Argyll and Perthshire, where she passes much of her time.

"Watercolors by Lindsay Bartholomew," Thackeray Gallery, 18 Thackeray Street, Kensington Square, W8, to March 1.

Sylvia Edwards, Boston-born and Massachusetts-trained, has long had an excellent reputation as landscape painter, a draftsman, and elegant fantasist. She has now dropped her married name of Golestan to avoid confusion

with her daughter, Shirin Golestan, trained in Pennsylvania and Florence, with whom she now shares a show at the Christopher Hull Gallery.

The only attribute their art has in common is a facility for good drawing. Since the two are so different from one another, this mother-daughter exhibit makes the work of each excellently complement the other.

"Sylvia Edwards/Shirin Golestan," Christopher Hull Gallery, 17 Motcomb Street, SW1, to March 9.

Jane Corbelli, as the title of her book "Painting Figures in Light" (Watson Guppil, New York, 1982) shows, is preoccupied with light and its effects. "Sunlight and shadows is a theme I love and paint over and over again in all its varying moods and intensity," she says.

Corbelli has been able to indulge this preoccupation by much

travel — Spain, Hong Kong, Canada, the West Indies and Wales, most of which are represented in this show of recent work at the Upstairs Gallery.

"Jane Corbelli," the Upstairs Gallery, Royal Academy, Burlington House, Piccadilly, W1, to March 2.

Greek myths are the inspiration of Sandra Buckett's recent paintings at the Art Show. This is her first one-woman show since leaving the Slade School of Art last summer. It is notably impressive, especially her handling of paint, as in "Bacchus My Brother," an image conceived on a vast scale.

"Sandra Buckett," Art Show, 23 Jordan Place, Fulham Broadway, SW6, to March 1 (closed Saturdays, but open Sundays 11 A.M. to 5 P.M.).

Mikely Cuddihy and Helen Chadwick share the main gallery at the Riverside Studios. In separate but related exhibitions, they seek to come to terms with their own personal histories.

Mikely Cuddihy in "Rock, Season, Paper" draws outlines of her body on wallpaper; she intersperses the outlines with portrayals of other images of persons and things, and these all come together to set an emotional ambience.

In "Ego Geometria Sum," Helen Chadwick imprints on geometrical plywood forms photographic images of her body and remembered objects symbolic of her growth, development, and change from childhood to the present. These are augmented with a series of photographs made in collaboration with Mark Pilkington; the photos are of the artist "manipulating" (with various degrees of difficulty) these forms from her past.

In the foyer of the gallery, in an exhibition called "Chimeres," which has been financed by the Association Française d'Action Artistique, Annette Messager has created nocturnal monsters from distorted, cut-up and overpainted photographs of the human frame set in a gigantic painted cobweb. Not for nothing does the artist say, "I feel like a Queen of the Night."

"Mikely Cuddihy/Helen Chadwick/Annette Messager," Riverside Studios, Cray Road, Hammersmith, W6, to March 9.

New Magazine About English

The Associated Press

LONDON — English is becoming an international commodity, like oil and the microchip, according to English Today, a new magazine about the use of English.

English Today's first issue estimates that 1.4 billion of the world's 4.6 billion people speak English fluently or speak some English. Adding those who have some awareness of English in speaking, listening, reading or writing, the number may be 2 billion, it said.

Cambridge University Press has announced that it will publish the magazine four times a year.

"English is in just about everything the human race does, and it is developing and diversifying in all directions," said the magazine's editor, Tom McArthur. "It is becoming very difficult to claim that English around the world is still simply one language any more. So it needs a review, just as science,

computers and other vitally important matters need their reviews."

McArthur, 46, a Glasgow-born lexicographer who has taught English in Bombay and Quebec, said the journal would be the first to bring foreign and native users of English together.

The first issue includes a gazetteer of "history, usage, fact, fashion and fallacy" in terms such as "American," "Anglo" and "Australian"; definitions of important Islamic names and words; and a computerized glossary.

McArthur said the journal Verbatim, written and published by Lawrence Urdang in Connecticut, was not really a competitor "because that's for word buffs."

"We will have things that interest the word buff, but we are really a clearinghouse for news about English," he said, adding that Mr. Urdang, a lexicographer, would be writing for English Today.

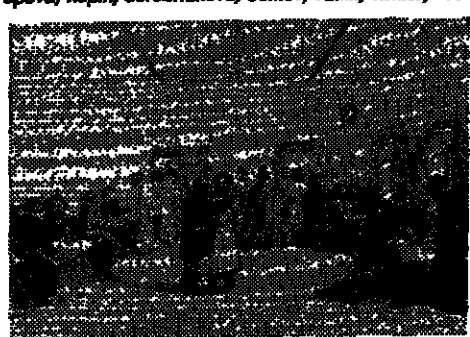
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Armenian Painter Odysse

By Michael C...

PARIS — One of the great exponents of the Armenian art of the 20th century was Odysse...

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Herald Tribune

BUSINESS/FINANCE

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1984

WALL STREET WATCH

Dean Witter's Mendelson Likes Contrarian Signs

By EDWARD ROHRBACH

Back when the bull market was snoring and pawing the ground, not everybody was convinced that investors were still in for a rip-roaring ride. Last May, John A. Mendelson, who now heads Dean Witter's market-analysis group, said that Wall Street looked tired and that the first leg of the bull market had ended. A long "intermission" was needed, he said, before stocks could resume a broad advance.

Wall Street's reaction was "shut up and deal." In fact, the market did continue to surge for another month. But in June, the more speculative issues topped out and the blue chips supported the averages, masking a decline that has buried even them the last six weeks.

In another recommendation that seems better with time, he advocated selling IBM at \$134 a share in October at the stock's peak. But he also erred on the side of caution, recommending gold stocks for a period last fall.

"Things are looking better for Wall Street now," said Mr. Mendelson, who reinforced his reputation by remaining unconvinced when the market rallied sharply for a few days in early January. "The intermission isn't over yet but there are encouraging signs, the best since last spring."

Apart from a better bond market, what looks good to technicians such as him, however, are the contrarian indicators that look just terrible to most investors. For example, his net-volume figures of stock purchases and sales — "which show how fast people want to get in or out of the market" — are indicating "more aggressive" selling.

Moreover, he thinks that Wall Street is now at an "intellectual low," in which the rationale is being built up on why stocks are taking such a beating. What the market needs to bottom out, he said, is an "emotional low," when "fear of further losses" is the dominant theme.

His hunch is that it may come at the 1,100 to 1,050 range on the Dow average, a level "not more than a few months ahead, and it could be weeks or days away."

When the market does turn, Mr. Mendelson expects a very broad advance, because "Wall Street has been correcting itself in basically every sector."

Value Line argues that interest rates are not the right place to look for clues about the stock market's future behavior, maintaining that "the recent slide in stock prices is out of all proportion with events occurring in the money markets."

Interest rates are remaining remarkably stable, the investment advisory service says, with the Federal Reserve holding the discount rate steady at 8.5 percent for over a year — the first time since 1969-70.

Value Line, whose stock recommendation of the week is Philip Morris, blames "increased worry about the economy's capacity for growth" for Wall Street's decline.

Goldman Sachs interprets the pullback as caused by investors trying to raise cash reserves, a phenomenon stimulated by increasing concern on the way that stocks are reacting to earnings reports.

What the firm wants to see before calling a market bottom are cash reserves rising substantially, an improved bond market and "most importantly, stocks acting better in response to good and bad earnings — for example, dropping a small fraction when earnings are only modestly short of expectations."

On the bright side, Leon G. Cooperman and Steven G. Einhorn of Goldman Sachs' investment-policy committee make these points:

• A Dow decline to 1,100 would represent a 15 percent drop from the peak, not unusual in the context of a bull market correction.

• Although the firm was scratching for attractive stocks three and six months ago, Goldman Sachs is encouraged by what it believes to be an increasing number of "cheap" stocks that it is willing to buy.

Nevertheless, they think that the stock's upward potential "will be contained by the highs of early 1984 until both investor liquidity and confidence are rebuilt; we continue to believe 1984 will be a year where returns on cash beat the stock market."

Jean de Jonghe d'Ardoys, senior investment analyst in charge of North American markets at Société Générale de Banque in Brussels, Belgium's largest bank, said Wall Street's downturn is (Continued on Page 11, Col. 4)

N.Y. Stocks Are Mixed; Volume Up

United Press International

NEW YORK — The New York Stock Exchange was mixed late Wednesday, with Wall Street trying to break out of a six-week slide that had carried averages to a 10-month low.

The Dow Jones industrial average, down 5 points at the outset, was ahead 0.74 to 1,140.07 an hour before the close. It dropped 9.53 to 1,139.34 Tuesday, the lowest level since it finished at 1,124.71 on April 8, 1983. The average, which lost 6.07 Friday, had skidded 34.50 the previous four sessions and 147.33 since the first week in January.

Declines led advances by about 8 to 6. Turnover was about 75.4 million shares, up from the 59.4 million that traded in the like period Tuesday, the second slowest session of the year.

Prices were mixed in moderate trading of American Stock Exchange issues.

Analysis said the recent slowdown in selling intensity indicated that the market might be getting close to a bottom to the slide that began after the first week in January.

"The only thing that has happened is that traders have stopped selling," said Dudley Eppel of Donaldson, Lufkin & Jenrette. "We are in a mini-rally and the question is whether it can hold. The way selling has dried up, it could but there is no surge of buying."

Mr. Eppel added, however, that if an attempt at a rally fails, "we could see another debate soon."

"I think institutions are ready to begin buying," said Michael Metz of Oppenheimer & Co. "They're just waiting for someone to start it off."

Analysts said many investors stayed on the sidelines this session to wait until President Ronald Reagan's speech Wednesday night.

Investors were also believed to be watching as Democrats and Republicans tried to get together to work on the cuts in the huge federal budget deficit that experts say has kept interest rates high.

General Telephone & Electronics was one of the most active issues with a block of 818,000 shares at 35 1/4.

AT&T was active. Immos Ltd. of England, a semiconductor company, has rejected a \$65 million AT&T takeover bid.

Continental Illinois was high on the list with a block of 981,000 shares trading at 19.

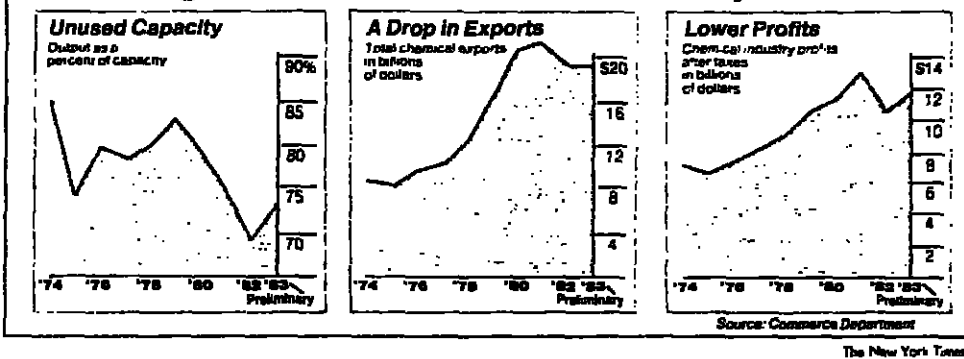
Gulf Oil was sharply higher and Mesa Petroleum was active. Mesa officials and their associates announced plans to offer \$65 a share for 13.5 million Gulf shares. Gulf has pledged to fight any takeover bid by Mesa.

Chrysler, which offered \$206 million of commercial paper in Europe, was active and lower most of the day. General Motors and Ford also were active.

Baxter-Travenol was active and lower. The stock fell 1 1/2 Tuesday after the company, which raised its dividend, said it expected lower first-quarter earnings.

Beatrice Foods, which lost 1 1/4 Tuesday after jumping 4 1/4 last week, was lower in active trading. Nestlé SA of Switzerland on Friday denied reports that it was preparing to make a bid.

The Growing Pains of a 'Mature' U.S. Chemical Industry



U.S. Chemical Firms Are Struggling To Adjust to Foreign Competition

By Steven Greenhouse

NEW YORK — It happened in steel, it happened in copper and now it is starting to happen in basic petrochemicals.

A once-thriving U.S. industry reaches maturity while still young. Then producers in developing countries, which often have lower costs for raw materials and labor, build new plants. That floods the world with excess capacity and forces many manufacturers in the developed nations to close their higher-cost operations.

The same pattern is developing in the petrochemical industry. It has resulted in a shakeout among U.S. makers of basic petrochemicals such as methane and ethylene, which are used as building blocks for more sophisticated chemicals.

Basic petrochemicals, also known as bulk or commodity petrochemicals, are key components of everything from polyester to plastic bags, from styrofoam to antifreeze. In the United States, basic petrochemicals account for about 45 percent of total chemical industry sales, which totaled \$189 billion in 1983.

Accompanying the shift away from commodity petrochemicals is a move by U.S. chemical companies toward specialty chemicals — higher value-added chemicals that have specific uses and are often geared to specific users.

"The bloom is off the rose in petrochemicals," said Charles H. Kline, head of a chemical consulting company based in Fairfield, New Jersey. "It's the classic old shakeout when an industry matures."

Monsanto Co. has stopped producing several basic petrochemicals, and Clues Service has moved out of petrochemicals altogether.

West German Cabinet Approves Money for Development of Airbus

Reuters

BONN — The West German cabinet agreed Wednesday to aid efforts to develop a new version of the European Airbus, leaving the size of the British contribution to the four-nation project as the only element still in doubt.

The Economics Ministry said the cabinet agreed to provide 1.5 billion Deutsche marks (\$560 million) in interest-free aid, equal to 90 percent of West Germany's share of the development costs of the short- and medium-haul A-320 Airbus.

The move will allow Airbus Industrie, a consortium made up of France, West Germany, Britain and Spain, to start building the A-320 as soon as Britain decides whether to allocate funds to the project, State Secretary Martin Gruener told reporters.

The U.K. government is expected to announce soon its response to British Aerospace's request for two-thirds of the £640 million (\$930 million) total British contribution.

Mr. Gruener, who is in charge of coordinating West German Airbus policy, said that "the indications are" that Britain will support the project.

If the British prove unwilling to provide backing, Airbus executives have said the project would still go ahead with additional French and West German funds.

The 150-seater, twin-jet A-320 is scheduled to go on the market in 1988. Airbus Industrie says it will be more fuel-efficient than the competing 737-300 model made by its major rival, Boeing Corp. of the United States.

Mr. Gruener said the Airbus consortium has 51 firm orders for the A-320 and options on another 45 so far. Airlines are expected to need about 3,400 short- and medium-range planes starting in 1988 when they begin replacing old models.

Airbus Industrie already builds the larger widebody A-300 and A-310 versions. Broadening its fleet with the single-aisle A-320 should increase sales of all its models, Mr. Gruener said.

The consortium includes France's state-owned Aerospatiale, Deutsche Airbus of West Germany, British Aerospace and Spain's government-owned Casa. The planes are assembled at Airbus Industrie's headquarters in Toulouse, France.

Deutsche Airbus, wholly-owned by West Germany's largest aerospace company, Messerschmitt-Bölkow-Blohm, is to build most of the A-320's fuselage and vertical tail assembly.

Mr. Gruener said Deutsche Airbus will receive the 1.5 billion DM by 1990 and will not have to repay the money until A-320 sales have covered its development costs.

Mesa Attempting To Raise Stake In Gulf to 21.3%

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Mesa Petroleum Co. said Wednesday that it and a group of co-investors will make an \$877.5-million public offer for 13.5 million shares of Gulf Oil Corp.

Mesa said the offer will be part of an overall plan for eventually gaining control of Gulf, which is the fifth-largest U.S. oil company. As part of that strategy, the investor group said it would challenge the Gulf board by proposing its own slate of nominees at Gulf's shareholder meeting in May.

The Mesa group, which already owns 21.7 million Gulf shares, would increase its stake to 21.3 percent of the 165 million Gulf shares outstanding if the new offer succeeded.

At Gulf headquarters in Pittsburgh, a company spokesman, Keith Anderson, said that Gulf "has no response at this time" to the announcement by Mesa. Just last week, Gulf announced its "firm opposition" to any move aimed at taking over Gulf.

Mesa, which is based in Amarillo, Texas, also said it would raise \$300 million by selling newly issued securities to Penn Central Corp. If the Mesa group succeeded in eventually gaining control of Gulf, Penn Central would have a right of first refusal in connection with the sale of certain Gulf assets, Mesa said. Penn Central is a diversified energy company with interests in oil exploration.

The group has suggested it might dismantle Gulf by selling off most of its assets if it gained a controlling interest in the company.

The Mesa announcement continues a long battle between Gulf management and T. Boone Pickens Jr., the Mesa chairman who heads the investor group. Last December, Gulf defeated Mr. Pickens in a proxy fight to move Gulf's corporate charter from Pennsylvania to Delaware, a move designed to complicate any effort by Mr. Pickens to oust the Gulf board.

The Pickens group has been trying for months to pressure Gulf into spinning off about one-half of its domestic oil and natural gas reserves to shareholders in the form of a trust, Gulf management, which opposes the idea, recently filed suit in an attempt to prohibit the Pickens group from buying more shares of Gulf stock.

In its announcement Wednesday, Mesa said the tender offer for 13.5 million Gulf shares would be at \$65 a share. Gulf stock closed Tuesday on the New York Stock Exchange at \$52.625 a share.

Mesa also said the investor group would reserve the right to purchase more than 13.5 million shares if more than the target number were validly offered by Gulf shareholders. Mesa noted, however, that any purchase of more than 13.5 million shares would require

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Renault Seeks To Eliminate 3,500 Jobs

The Associated Press

PARIS — Renault, the state-owned automaker, said Wednesday that it will seek government authorization to offer early retirement to 3,500 of its 160,000 car workers to help trim labor costs.

Union officials, however, reacted by saying they would demand that new workers be hired to replace anyone who retires.

Renault's plan is similar to a job-reduction plan announced recently at Peugeot, the privately-held auto group.

A Renault spokesman said the job cuts would be voluntary and would involve workers at its Paris headquarters and at suburban plants and research centers. He said the company did not intend to lay off any workers "the way things stand at the moment."

Union officials said the automaker also planned to announce a proposal to trim 3,750 jobs from the work force of 27,000 at its truck-building division, Renault Vehicules Industriels.

Jacques Guillet, a representative of the General Confederation of Labor, the Communist-led labor union, said his organization was demanding 3,500 hirings to compensate for the planned early retirements.

"There is no overemployment at Renault," he said.

Unions will have a chance to respond to the proposed job cuts with management at a meeting of Renault's labor-management committee next month.

Renault is expected to report a 1983 loss of almost 2 billion francs (about \$240 million) last year, compared with a loss of about 1.3 billion francs in 1982. The truck division alone will account for about 1.8 billion francs of the 1983 loss, analysts estimate.

Peugeot said recently that it would trim the work force of its Talbot division by about 6,000.

CURRENCY RATES

Late interbank rates on Feb. 22, excluding fees. Official fixings for Amsterdam, Brussels, Milan, Paris. New York rates at 2:00 pm EST.

	\$	D.M.	P.F.	Yen	£	S.P.	Yen
Amsterdam	3.0125	4.246	112.01	36.95	0.1021	5.509	127.25-129.24
Brussels	54.425	79.1675	20.4025	6.4	1.2075	18.154	24.935-25.071
Frankfurt	2.59	3.8355	10.40	1.013	0.2845	4.883	121.50-124.4
London	1.4827	2.1822	11.9226	2.9358	0.582	79.22	2.1813-2.2042
Milan	1.6530	2.2910	419.34	202.4	58.819	30.227	753.00-759.00
New York	1.4825	2.1815	11.9210	2.9350	0.5819	34.45	2.1798-2.2030
Paris	0.226	1.115	208.49	4.985	273.42	15.897	375.40-3.5363
Tokyo	232.55	228.09	80.37	16.23	1.437	71.18	428.52-182.91
Zurich	2.1897	3.1843	82.35	26.71	0.1309	73.025	4.0200
1 ECU	0.6791	0.5794	2.342	6.914	1.26741	2.5895	45.914
1 SDR	1.5583	0.7251	2.8856	8.6544	1.27322	2.1166	57.499

Dollar Values

	\$	Yen	£	Yen	\$	Yen	£	Yen
Swiss	1.4825	1.183	0.073	1.013	0.022	0.409	2.1758	1.7158
Austrian	1.4825	1.183	0.073	1.013	0.022	0.409	2.1758	1.7158
Belgian	1.4825	1.183	0.073	1.013	0.022	0.409	2.1758	1.7158
Canadian	1.4825	1.183	0.073	1.013	0.022	0.409	2.1758	1.7158
Danish	1.4825	1.183	0.073	1.013	0.022	0.409	2.1758	1.7158
French	1.4825	1.183	0.073	1.013	0.022	0.409	2.1758	1.7158
German	1.4825	1.183	0.073	1.013	0.022	0.409	2.1758	1.7158
Italian	1.4825	1.183	0.073	1.013	0.022	0.409	2.1758	1.7158
Japanese	1.4825	1.183	0.073	1.013	0.022	0.409	2.1758	1.7158
Norwegian	1.4825	1.183	0.073	1.013	0.022	0.409	2.1758	1.7158
Portuguese	1.4825	1.183	0.073	1.013	0.022	0.409	2.1758	1.7158
Spanish	1.4825	1.183	0.073	1.013	0.022	0.409	2.1758	1.7158
Swedish	1.4825	1.183	0.073	1.013	0.022	0.409	2.1758	1.7158
Swiss	1.4825	1.183	0.073	1.013	0.022	0.409	2.1758	1.7158

© Starting: 1.281 Irish £

(a) Commercial bank; (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound (c) Units needed to buy one dollar (1)

Units of 100 (a) Units of 1,000 (v) Units of 10

N.Y.: not quoted; N.A.: not available.

INTEREST RATES

Eurocurrency Deposits Feb. 22

	Dollar	D-Mark	Yen	£	Yen	\$	Yen
1M.	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4
3M.	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4
6M.	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4
9M.	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4
1Y.	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4

Rates applicable to interbank deposits of \$1 million minimum (or equivalent).

Key Money Rates

United States

	Close	Prev.	Britain	Close	Prev.
Discount Rate	8 1/4	8 1/4	Bank Rate	9	9
Federal Funds	9 1/4	9 1/4	Call Money	8 1/4	8 1/4
Prime Rate	11 1/4	11 1/4	91-day Treasury Bill	8 1/4	8 1/4
Broker Loan Rate	10 1/4	10 1/4	3-month Interbank	9 1/4	9 1/4
Comm. Paper, 30-180 days	9 1/4	9 1/4			
3-month Treasury Bills	9 1/4	9 1/4			
6-month Treasury Bills	9 1/4	9 1/4			
CDs 30-90 days	9 1/4	9 1/4			
CDs 60-90 days	9 1/4	9 1/4			

West Germany

	Close	Prev.
Lombard Rate	5.50	5.50
Overnight Rate	5.50	5.50
One Month Interbank	5.50	5.50
3-month Interbank	5.50	5.50
6-month Interbank	5.50	5.50

Japan

	Close	Prev.
Discount Rate	5 1/4	5 1/4
Call Money	5 1/4	5 1/4
90-day Interbank	5 1/4	5 1/4

Sources: Commercial Bank of Tokyo, Daiwa Bank

Directors Clear Way For Reuters Offering

By Bob Hagerty

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — The board of Reuters Ltd. said Wednesday that it had approved a controversial restructuring of the company to permit the sale of shares to the public.

The restructuring will allow the newspapers that own Reuters to reap big profits on part of their shareholdings while retaining control of the company, which provides news and financial data services.

A senior Reuters official said the sale probably would come in mid-May. Analysts have estimated the company's total value at £1 billion (\$1.45 billion). The board did not specify what proportion of the company would be sold. But at least 25 percent of the shares will remain with newspapers in Britain, Ireland, Australia and New Zealand.

Reuters said the new structure would prevent control of the company from passing to "any one interest group or faction" and would protect the news service's integrity and independence.

The statement appeared partly aimed at allaying fears that public ownership would compromise the company's general news service. While that business is unprofitable, the fast growth of electronic financial-information services has produced huge profit increases for Reuters in recent years. Some journalists and politicians worry that new owners will be less devoted to preserving the unprofitable parts of Reuters.

To limit such pressures, Reuters plans to issue special shares to its present owners, providing them with enough voting rights to overrule the new shareholders.

Many big institutional investors object to being second-class shareholders in terms of voting rights. Such objections are likely to prevent the Reuters shares from being sold at the highest possible price, analysts say.

Michael Nelson, general manager of Reuters, acknowledged that some investors would oppose the arrangement. But he added, "We are determined to maintain control by the press."

Reuters is due to report its 1983 results in mid-March. For 1982, the company reported after-tax profit of £33.4 million on revenue of £179 million.

Futures Outlook for 1984.

The volatility of the current economic and political climate in the world has left many investors with a feeling of uncertainty with regards to futures investments.

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BUSINESS ROUNDUP

ASEA Reports '83 Profit Rose 55%

Juris Kaza

STOCKHOLM — ASEA AB, the Swedish power-engineering, electrical and heavy industrial group, reported that its 1983 profit before taxes and appropriations increased 55 percent to 2.02 billion kronor (about \$256 million) from 1.3 billion in 1982.

In a preliminary annual report, ASEA said it was raising its dividend to six kronor per share from five kronor, and it forecast that 1984 earnings would improve, "although the rate of improvement in earnings is expected to be distinctly lower."

ASEA's sales rose to 30.23 billion kronor from 25.78 billion kronor in 1982, while order inflow totaled 27.26 billion kronor, up only slightly from 26.69 billion kronor in 1982. Return on total capital increased to 19.7 percent from 17.2 percent in 1982.

The company explained that the number of very large orders had dropped noticeably during the year, while small and medium-sized orders increased. Excluding orders for more than 100 million

kronor, as well as orders to Fläkt AB, the air-processing and environmental-control subsidiary, order inflow was up 20 percent, according to ASEA.

Gerry Nordberg, a partner in New York's Reinheimer Nordberg Inc., a research and brokerage firm specializing in Scandinavian markets, said he thought ASEA was being very modest in its 1984 earnings forecast. "We're thinking of them doing at least \$8 per share," noting that for American investors, ASEA had reported its net income per share as \$5.51 in 1983.

Mr. Nordberg said the improvement in ASEA's profit would come largely from the upturn in world economies and increase investment in the company's areas of specialization, such as long-range, high-voltage power transmission, public transportation, and industrial automation. "They have gone as far as they can in rationalization of current ASEA businesses," he said.

Mr. Nordberg said that a possible future source of earnings improvement from internal measures was Fläkt, a majority-held subsidiary that recently reported that its 1983 pre-tax earnings fell 11 per-

cent to 184 million kronor. Fläkt's sales rose 9 percent to 7.63 billion kronor.

Analysts regard Fläkt as having good market potential with such products as energy-recycling flue gas systems for industry, automated industrial painting equipment, and systems for conversion of power plants to alternative fuels.

"There is a very interesting potential to see the contribution from Fläkt rise," Mr. Nordberg remarked. "They have put in some ASEA managers in the past few months and they are imposing better controls."

According to Mr. Nordberg, the only threat to ASEA's continued rapid earnings and sales growth, could be changes in the foreign-exchange area. "If, in fact, the Swedish krona becomes stronger or there is a revaluation of the krona, it would have a negative effect," he said.

Ian Jacobson, an analyst at London's E.B. Savory Millin, a brokerage specializing in Scandinavian shares, remarked "I don't think the [weaker] dollar will have that much of a negative effect."

Timex Abandons Effort to Market Home Computer

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Timex Corp., after watching sales of its inexpensive home computers dwindle to virtually nothing over the last year, has officially abandoned its effort.

But because Timex, which is based in Middlebury, Connecticut, is privately held, it could not be determined how much the company lost in the venture.

Timex was the third company to be driven out of the business by a price war that led to industry losses of more than \$1 billion last year. The other two are Texas Instruments and Mattel Inc.

Timex is believed to have stopped manufacturing its Timex 1000 and a successor model, the Timex 1500, last summer.

In a statement Tuesday, C.M. Jacob, vice president of marketing and sales, said: "We believe instability in the market will cause the value of inventories to decline, making it difficult to make a reasonable profit. Further, we are concerned that those conditions will strain trade relations between manufacturers and retailers, a relationship which the company values very highly."

However, Mr. Jacob said the company will continue to honor consumer warranties and perform repairs, as well as supply parts to other companies in the computer industry.

U.S. Chemical Firms Struggling to Adjust

(Continued from Page 7)

stocks in these countries often cost one-sixth as much as those in the United States. He said that such an advantage would enable Alberta, for example, to deliver methanol to the Gulf Coast of the United States at 78 percent of the U.S. producer price.

New competitors with low-cost feedstocks are not the only problem for the U.S. petrochemical companies, however. Executives here complain that the international strength of the dollar, up more than 60 percent since 1980 in relation to several foreign currencies, is squeezing the U.S. industry.

And deregulation of the price of natural gas, a vital raw material, has gone far to eliminate one of the U.S. industry's big advantages.

"In the 1970s the U.S. had a 30 to 40 percent advantage over Europe in raw materials costs," said Anantha K.S. Raman, an analyst with the First Boston Corp. "Now, largely because of the decontrol of natural gas prices, there is only a single-digit percentage advantage."

As a result of the strengthening dollar, the weakening advantage in raw materials and the building of plants in developing countries, the American chemical industry's exports, which doubled from \$10.8 billion in 1977 to \$21.2 billion in 1981, dropped to \$19.9 billion last year.

The international position of the U.S. industry "has deteriorated quite seriously since 1981," said A. Nicholas Filippello, chief economist for Monsanto. "I really don't expect the trend to be reversed by any substantial measure in the near future."

Yet the crisis in petrochemicals has another important cause: The industry, in a sense, has done its job too well.

Ronald M. Whitfield, an analyst with Data Resources Inc., said: "The petrochemical business makes materials used to displace natural materials: wood, glass, cot-

ton, steel. But you can only substitute so far. We've really saturated many traditional markets. The new growth markets such as electronics and biotechnology just don't have the same volume."

In addition, imports by the United States of so many textiles, automobiles and other goods that use an abundance of chemicals have cut into the domestic industry's growth.

These factors help explain why the petrochemical industry, which once grew almost twice as fast as the U.S. economy, now grows only slightly faster. They also explain why analysts say petrochemical prices will rise at just half the overall rate of inflation.

"The long-range view is the U.S. won't get out of petrochemicals, but they will be downplayed with little expansion in that area," Mr. Foveaux remarked.

The strategy of the domestic industry is not only to slash capacity in basic petrochemicals but also to rely more on sophisticated specialty chemicals that are still beyond the technology of many developing countries.

Specialty chemicals include products for controlling algae growth in water-cooling towers, acids for etching, anti-corrosion agents and chemicals used in making semiconductors. These high value-added chemicals, unlike basic petrochemicals, are relatively immune to commodity cycles. Also they often represent an item of only small cost to the customer.

Specialty chemicals are not the only direction in which chemical companies are moving. Some companies are trying to develop advanced materials, such as conductive plastics to replace copper in wire or new highly magnetic chemicals. Other chemical companies, such as Du Pont and Dow, are getting more involved in pharmaceuticals. And a few, notably Du Pont and Monsanto, are investing heavily in biotechnology research.

Charter to Spin Off Insurance Subsidiary

By Michael Blumstein

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Charter Co. plans to spin off its insurance subsidiary to stockholders in an attempt to reduce investor confusion about its two businesses.

The parent company will take the name of a subsidiary, Charter Oil Co., the announcement Tuesday said. Stockholders will receive a tax-free distribution of the common shares of what is now the insurance subsidiary, which will become Charter Financial Co. The same management is to continue to run both companies.

Raymond K. Mason, chairman and chief executive, said in an interview that separating the businesses should offset some of the negative publicity that both have suffered recently.

Charter's oil refining and marketing business has been in a slump with the rest of the industry.

Then, in the wake of publicity about weakness in the oil business, Charter's insurance business took a nose dive when Dean Witter Reynolds Inc. and Merrill Lynch & Co. curtailed marketing of a primary product, the single-premium deferred annuity.

Charter, which had 16.6 million shares outstanding at the end of 1983, said it intends to declare as a dividend one share in the financial company for every existing share. Dividends on the old shares would then probably be cut in half, to 12½ cents. The financial company would be a "growth company" that would not pay dividends to start, said Mr. Mason, who controls about 18 percent of Charter's stock outstanding.

Of the company's \$1.82 billion in assets, about \$129 million will go to the financial company, Mr. Mason said.

Charter, which is based in Jacksonville, Florida, had been considered a leading growth stock in 1979, when its shares hit \$50 and its oil refining and marketing businesses were profitable. By last year, however, refining had become one of the oil industry's worst segments, and Charter's profits had fallen sharply. Its stock tumbled, too, trading last year between \$8 and \$13.75. It has been trading recently around \$11.

The company, a major distribu-

tor of fuel in New England, has said it is now shifting its emphasis from refining oil to marketing products.

Charter also announced its fourth-quarter earnings Tuesday. It said net income was \$14.9 million, or 63 cents a share, on revenue of \$1.58 billion, up from \$6.2 million,

or 18 cents a share, on revenue of \$1.23 billion a year earlier. For the full year, net income rose to \$61.7 million, or \$2.35 a share, on revenue of \$5.66 billion, from \$35.3 million, or \$1.04 a share, in 1982 on revenue of \$4.02 billion.

The company tied the profits jump to gains on its investments.

COMPANY NOTES

Broken Hill Proprietary Ltd., the case against Bell Resources Ltd. was adjourned until Thursday in the Supreme Court of Victoria, a BHP spokesman said. BHP, the Australian industrial conglomerate, is seeking an injunction to prevent Bell from registering any acceptance for its tender offer for 16 million BHP shares until it supplies information on its financial position to BHP shareholders.

Chrysler Corp.'s subsidiary, Chrysler Financial Corp., is issuing \$206 million in six-month commercial paper in Europe, the issuing agent, European Banking Co. Ltd., said. It was Chrysler's first European borrowing since its debt was restructured in May 1980. Priced at a discount, the notes give proceeds of \$195.6 million and effectively yield one-half percentage point over London Eurodollar rates.

Dresdner Bank AG has set up a holding company for 10 percent of the shares of Bayerische Motoren-Werke AG, the automaker, to take advantage of new tax benefits, the bank said. Dresdner owns 50 percent of the new holding company, called GFA-Gesellschaft für Automobilwerke MBH. The other 50 percent is held by various domestic institutional investors.

Eagle Computer Inc., which makes a personal computer compatible with those made by International Business Machines Corp., has announced an agreement to a permanent injunction that ends an IBM copyright infringement lawsuit. Corona Data Systems Inc. and IBM reached a similar agreement last month, in the same California court. In its suit against Eagle, IBM charged that Eagle's entire line of 16-bit computers violated its copyright on a program.

Enka Holding BV, a Turkish contractor and industrial company, has agreed to sign a \$100-million

syndicated loan Saturday in Istanbul. Enka said the three-year standby credit, managed by American Express International Banking Corp., would be used by three companies in the Enka group.

Fujitsu Ltd. said it has developed the world's fastest one-kilobit static random access memory chip, from which information can be extracted at a speed of 0.9 billionth of a second. The chip was developed under a project sponsored by the Ministry of International Trade and Industry to manufacture supercomputers. Fujitsu said.

Inchcape BHD has announced the formation of a Singapore-based insurance brokerage venture with Bain Dawes PLC, a British brokerage house. The new company, Austral Pacific Insurance Brokers PTE Ltd., will have an authorized capital of 500,000 Singapore dollars (\$235,000) and an issued capital of 250,000 dollars. Bain Dawes International Holdings Ltd. will control 51 percent of the new company, and Inchcape, the Singapore-based financial house, will hold the remainder.

Marsh & McLennan Inc. said it has completed a merger with the Henrijean group in Belgium, through direct and indirect subsidiaries. Marsh & McLennan, the New York-based insurance group, had previously owned 63 percent of Henrijean, considered the largest insurance broker in Belgium.

Marubeni Corp., a Japanese oil refining group, has announced the renewal of a direct-deal import contract with the National Iranian Oil Co. for about 20,000 barrels per day of Iranian crude oil. The agreement, which runs for the nine months that began last Jan. 1, is one of four it has with the Iranian concern that provide it with about 70,000 barrels per day.

Mitel Corp. has won a contract

valued at least 44 million Canadian dollars (\$35.2 million) to supply telecommunications equipment to British Telecom, the Canadian group said. Shipping begins immediately, Mitel said, adding that the contract extends to the end of March 1985.

Rice Co. will make an 8-for-100 bonus issue on May 21 to shareholders registered on March 31, to repay premiums on a 20-billion-yen capital increase last October. The bonus issue will raise the Japanese equity equipment manufacturer's capital to 387.41 shares worth 19.37 billion yen (\$82.78 million), compared with 358.71 million shares worth 17.94 billion yen.

Security Pacific Corp.'s subsidiary, Security Pacific Leasing Corp., said it has established a subsidiary in Singapore called Security Pacific Leasing Singapore PTE Ltd.

ADVERTISEMENT

CITY INVESTING COMPANY (CDR's)

The undersigned announces that as from 24th February 1984 at Kas-Associatie N.V., Spuistraat 172, Amsterdam, div. op. no. 41 of the CDR's City Investing Company, each repr. 10 shares, will be payable with Dfls. 11.82 net (div. per record-date 3.1.1984: gross \$.45 p.a.) after deduction of 15% USA-tax = \$. 6750 = Dfls. 2.09 per CDR.

Div. vps. belonging to non-residents of The Netherlands will be paid after deduction of an additional 15% USA-tax (= \$. 6750 = Dfls. 2.09) with Dfls. 9.73 net.

AMSTERDAM DEPOSITORY COMPANY N.V.

Amsterdam, 10th February, 1984.

New Issue
February 23, 1984



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ARTS / LEISURE

Armenian Painter's Odyssey

By Michael Gibson

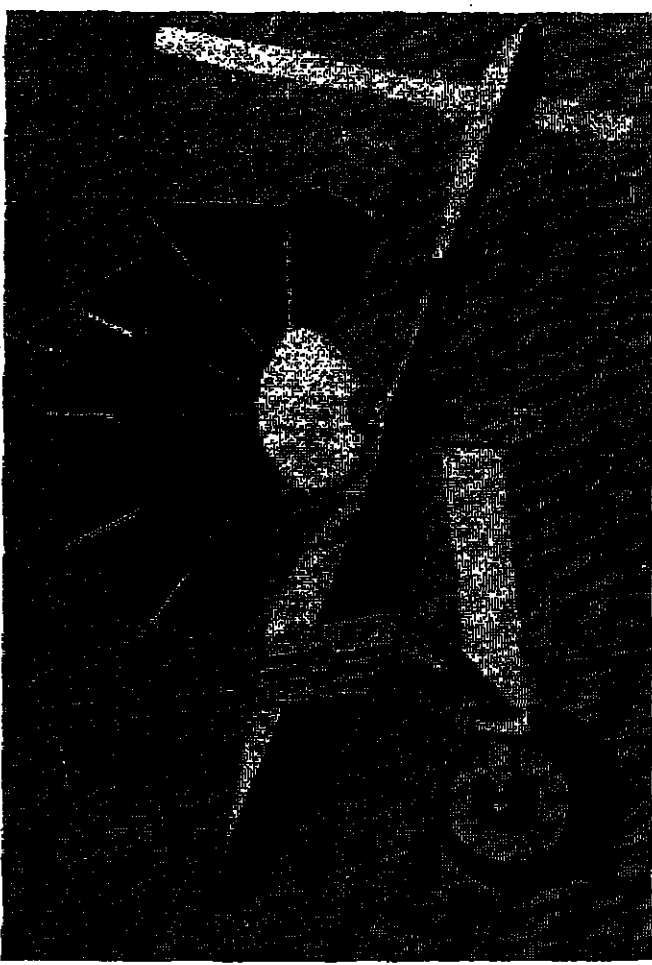
PARIS — Arshile Gorky (1904-1948) was one of the key figures of American art of the 20th century and he exercised a decisive influence on the great generation that followed — Marc Rothko, Barnett Newman, Jackson Pollock, Willem de Kooning. Yet little of his work has been shown in Europe, so the small but interesting exhibition by the Gulbenkian Foundation, at the Portuguese Cultural Center in Paris, is something of an event.

"Gorky" was a pseudonym, he was not born in the United States and his real name was Vosdanig Adoian. He was born in Armenia at a tragic moment of its history, and was fated as a child to live through the years of genocide and forced march of his people to Caucasian Armenia. He was 15 when his mother, at the end of that ordeal, died of starvation. In 1920 he and his sister reached the United States where their father lived and was reunited with him for the first time in 12 years.

His Armenian roots, the memories of the land he had been forced to leave, were of prime importance to Gorky and throughout his short and tragic life he constantly referred back to his native land with a burning nostalgia, both in his art (many of the titles refer to Armenian sites, legends or concepts) and in his abundant correspondence with his sister, which was written in Armenian.

In the United States he finished his schooling and began working as an artist at the age of 21, significantly choosing to call himself "Gorky" which, in Russian, means bitter. He brought an extreme, and essentially Armenian, seriousness to his work, assimilated all the innovations brought to Western art by figures such as Pablo Picasso, Georges Braque and Joan Miró who at the time were working in France, learned the most from surrealists like André Masson and Roberto Matta, and out of such an unlikely combination of background and experience he brought to fruition the first manifestations of what has since been hailed as an essentially Armenian art.

The "Armenian" seriousness is apparent in his correspondence, which is saturated with a form of sorrowful pathos and a flowery lyricism that are no doubt part of the artist's cultural heritage, but exacerbated by exile and by the memory of what he had lived through as a child. Among the events which had impressed him was the burning, by the Turks, of a library of 10,000 illuminated Armenian manuscripts — an event subsequently complicated by a private calamity, a fire in the studio where he was working



Arshile Gorky (shown at right in 1937) and his "Aviation: Evolution of Forms Under Aerodynamic Limitations III" (1935-36).

which destroyed a large number of his works.

But this seriousness is also apparent in the way he judges the Surrealists: "Surrealism is an academic art in disguise. . . . The quality and tradition of art mean very little to its partisans. They are imbued with psychiatric spontaneity and inexplicable dreams. . . . Their ideas are odd, flippancy, almost frivolous. In regard to painting they are not as serious as artists should be in my view. Art must remain serious. . . . You don't laugh at what is dear to you."

It was André Breton, however, who hailed Gorky as a renovator of Surrealism and the greatest and most original artist in the history of American art to that day.

Gorky was obviously a man of great personal intensity. He was also an exceptional storyteller who fascinated his young American colleagues. He was, finally, a man marked by misfortunes. After the fire in his studio in 1946, Gorky underwent an operation for cancer. Two years later he was involved (as a passenger) in a car accident in which he broke his neck. As a result his right arm remained paralyzed and he could no longer paint. Shortly after the accident his wife left him, taking their two children



with her. Two weeks later Gorky hanged himself.

The exhibition at the Gulbenkian Foundation is composed of works belonging to the artist's nephew, Karlen Mooradian. It is an intimate show that includes some of Gorky's youthful works as well as some important pencil and crayon drawings of the last years. It is presented here in a catalog conceived by Karlen Mooradian. The foundation's decision, to exhibit Gorky's work was determined, incidentally, by the fact that Calouste Gulbenkian was an Armenian, although the catalog makes an ingenuously far-fetched attempt to establish a connection with Portugal by demonstrating that the Portuguese and Armenian royal families had had common ancestors going back to the 9th century.

Arshile Gorky, Portuguese Cultural Center, 51 Avenue d'Iéna, Paris 16, to March 9.

Tchaikovsky, Verdi Works Provide Interlude for Bavarian State Opera

By Andrew Clark

MUNICH — After its complete cycle of Wagner operas two years ago, and with plans well in hand for an equally ambitious Richard Strauss marathon in 1988, the Bavarian State Opera this season has diverted its attention away from the two composers most closely associated with Munich's operatic history.

Instead, the Italian, Russian and neglected German areas of the repertoire have been sharing the limelight, underscoring the National Theater's reputation among major German opera houses as the one that consistently attracts the finest singers.

For its new production of Tchaikovsky's "Queen of Spades," the company has imported a production team and several principal singers from the Soviet Union. The result is a magnificent sung but suffers from an old-fashioned pictorial opulence.

The stage director, Joakim Sharoyev, has done little more than faithfully recreate the Bolshoi production, which follows the composer's instructions slavishly and employs elegant scene paintings by Georgi Meshchvili — a theatrical spectacle in the grandest Petersburg-imperial manner. But the opera's Byronic romantic storms are underplayed.

As in the Bolshoi production, Vladimir Atlantov sings Herman with directness and consistency of vocal production over the soaring vocal lines. His voice has unrelenting dramatic strength — a rare attribute among tenors today — but, as an actor, his displays of torment and passion are less than convincing. Elena Obraztsova, another Soviet singer, who tends to be less satisfactory in French and Italian roles, could not be better cast as the countess, her solid good looks and dark vocal colors proving just right for the crabby old lady of icy authority and patrician breeding.

Obraztsova's husband, the conductor Algis Zurauskis, is perfectly at home with this score, keeping a firm rein on the emotional climaxes and drawing polished playing from the orchestra. The greatest pleasure, however, comes from Julia Varady, who follows her exquisite Tatiana in the Munich production of "Eugene Onegin" with an equally convincing performance as Lisa. She holds the stage with delicacy, and her voice, although not big, has a good range, her fast vibrato conveying tenderness and vulnerability without obscuring pitch.

The main Italian production of the season will be a new staging at the end of March of Verdi's "Macbeth," to be conducted by Riccardo Muti. In the meantime, the company has been dusting off its existing Verdi with mixed success. Of the revivals of "Rigoletto," "Aida" and "Don Carlos," the last has attracted the best casts, with experienced performances by Mirella Freni as Elisabeth and Nicolai Ghiaurov as Philip II.

But of all the current Munich repertory, the new production of Hindemith's little-known opera "Cardillac" provides the best combination of music and drama. It marks the latest chapter in the exploration of neglected German operatic repertoire by the Bavarian State Opera's intendant and chief conductor, Wolfgang Sawallisch. The version used is the original 1926 score, which the composer tried unsuccessfully to improve in 1952. The opera tells the story of a master goldsmith who is so proud of his creations that he kills each of his customers to recover his treasures. It touches on a recurring theme in Hindemith's stage works, the relationship between the artist and society, and presents an ugly picture of both.

The feature of the work that comes across most strongly in Munich is its energy and economy, rather than the neo-baroque structuring of aria, duet and passacaglia



The boudoir scene in "Cardillac."

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Swedish 'Crazy Man' to Plant Abstract Tree in Utah Desert

By Tom Harvey

WENDOVER, Utah — An abstract steel and concrete "tree" eight stories high and visible for 15 miles (24 kilometers) is growing on Utah's barren salt desert.

"Some people are going to say, 'It was a crazy man who did that,'" said the Swedish artist Karl Momen, who has been working on the \$1-million project for four years and hopes to finish it by mid-March. The tree-shaped sculpture, titled "Metaphor," will be decorated with six multicolored concrete balls, the largest 13 feet (4 meters) in diameter.

A base for the 400-ton work is in place, about 26 miles (42 kilometers) east of Wendover. The tree is being constructed in Salt Lake City.

The statue will provide a stark contrast to the seemingly endless Bonneville Salt Flats, west of Salt Lake City, where the world land speed record was set in 1970.

Momen said the unbrokeable expense of the salt flats caught his imagination on a drive from Washington to San Francisco. "I saw the largest canvas I've ever seen," recalled the former architect and urban planner, who is from Stockholm.

Momen said he became obsessed with the idea and approached the Utah Land Board about erecting his tree on state-owned property. He was told this would be difficult for a non-citizen to do.

Board officials directed him to K. B. Semman, a Salt Lake City engineer who is a land developer in Wendover, a small town on the Nevada state line. Semman, who hopes the tree will become a tourist attraction, pushed the project

through two local planning boards, the land board and the Federal Aviation Administration — the last because of the tree's height. It is estimated that two million cars travel past the statue site annually.

Semman and Momen got a local concrete contractor Don Reimann, to join the project. Concrete had never before been cast for such large round objects as the balls. Momen said Reimann had to overcome engineering problems such as allowing for expansion and contraction of the concrete during the wide temperature variations in the desert.

The structure must also withstand winds of up to 70 miles an hour. Steel piles were sunk 85 feet into the desert floor to support the tree.

The structure will contain about 200 tons of concrete, 100 tons of rock and 100 tons of steel.

"I'm a little bit crazy," Momen admitted. But, he added, if just half of the car passengers seeing his work like it, he'll be happy, and "if they don't enjoy it, still they have something to think about."

The tree is designed so its trunk is not visible from a distance, leaving the multicolored balls appearing to hang above the desert floor, changing hue with the light and weather.

Early Handel Opera Staged

The Associated Press

BERLIN — East Germany marks the 300th anniversary of George Frederick Handel's birthday Saturday with a new production of his first and probably least known opera, "Almira," at Leipzig Opera House under the direction of Uwe Wand.

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1000000	167.50	166.00	166.50	+0.50
1000000	166.50	165.00	165.50	+0.50
1000000	165.50	164.00	164.50	+0.50
1000000	164.50	163.00	163.50	+0.50
1000000	163.50	162.00	162.50	+0.50
1000000	162.50	161.00	161.50	+0.50
1000000	161.50	160.00	160.50	+0.50
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1000000	159.50	158.00	158.50	+0.50
1000000	158.50	157.00	157.50	+0.50
1000000	157.50	156.00	156.50	+0.50
1000000	156.50	155.00	155.50	+0.50
1000000	155.50	154.00	154.50	+0.50
1000000	154.50	153.00	153.50	+0.50
1000000	153.50	152.00	152.50	+0.50
1000000	152.50	151.00	151.50	+0.50
1000000	151.50	150.00	150.50	+0.50
1000000	150.50	149.00	149.50	+0.50
1000000	149.50	148.00	148.50	+0.50
1000000	148.50	147.00	147.50	+0.50
1000000	147.50	146.00	146.50	+0.50
1000000	146.50	145.00	145.50	+0.50
1000000	145.50	144.00	144.50	+0.50
1000000	144.50	143.00	143.50	+0.50
1000000	143.50	142.00	142.50	+0.50
1000000	142.50	141.00	141.50	+0.50
1000000	141.50	140.00	140.50	+0.50
1000000	140.50	139.00	139.50	+0.50
1000000	139.50	138.00	138.50	+0.50
1000000	138.50	137.00	137.50	+0.50
1000000	137.50	136.00	136.50	+0.50
1000000	136.50	135.00	135.50	+0.50
1000000	135.50	134.00	134.50	+0.50
1000000	134.50	133.00	133.50	+0.50
1000000	133.50	132.00	132.50	+0.50
1000000	132.50	131.00	131.50	+0.50
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1000000	130.50	129.00	129.50	+0.50
1000000	129.50	128.00	128.50	+0.50
1000000	128.50	127.00	127.50	+0.50
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1000000	126.50	125.00	125.50	+0.50
1000000	125.50	124.00	124.50	+0.50
1000000	124.50	123.00	123.50	+0.50
1000000	123.50	122.00	122.50	+0.50
1000000	122.50	121.00	121.50	+0.50
1000000	121.50	120.00	120.50	+0.50
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1000000	119.50	118.00	118.50	+0.50
1000000	118.50	117.00	117.50	+0.50
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1000000	116.50	115.00	115.50	+0.50
1000000	115.50	114.00	114.50	+0.50
1000000	114.50	113.00	113.50	+0.50
1000000	113.50	112.00	112.50	+0.50
1000000	112.50	111.00	111.50	+0.50
1000000	111.50	110.00	110.50	+0.50
1000000	110.50	109.00	109.50	+0.50
1000000	109.50	108.00	108.50	+0.50
1000000	108.50	107.00	107.50	+0.50
1000000	107.50	106.00	106.50	+0.50
1000000	106.50	105.00	105.50	+0.50
1000000	105.50	104.00	104.50	+0.50
1000000	104.50	103.00	103.50	+0.50
1000000	103.50	102.00	102.50	+0.50
1000000	102.50	101.00	101.50	+0.50
1000000	101.50	100.00	100.50	+0.50
1000000	100.50	99.00	99.50	+0.50
1000000	99.50	98.00	98.50	+0.50
1000000	98.50	97.00	97.50	+0.50
1000000	97.50	96.00	96.50	+0.50
1000000	96.50	95.00	95.50	+0.50
1000000	95.50	94.00	94.50	+0.50
1000000	94.50	93.00	93.50	+0.50
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1000000	92.50	91.00	91.50	+0.50
1000000	91.50	90.00	90.50	+0.50
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1000000	89.50	88.00	88.50	+0.50
1000000	88.50	87.00	87.50	+0.50
1000000	87.50	86.00	86.50	+0.50
1000000	86.50	85.00	85.50	+0.50
1000000	85.50	84.00	84.50	+0.50
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1000000	83.50	82.00	82.50	+0.50
1000000	82.50	81.00	81.50	+0.50
1000000	81.50	80.00	80.50	+0.50
1000000	80.50	79.00	79.50	+0.50
1000000	79.50	78.00	78.50	+0.50
1000000	78.50	77.00	77.50	+0.50
1000000	77.50	76.00	76.50	+0.50
1000000	76.50	75.00	75.50	+0.50
1000000	75.50	74.00	74.50	+0.50
1000000	74.50	73.00	73.50	+0.50
1000000	73.50	72.00	72.50	+0.50
1000000	72.50	71.00	71.50	+0.50
1000000	71.50	70.00	70.50	+0.50
1000000	70.50	69.00	69.50	+0.50
1000000	69.50	68.00	68.50	+0.50
1000000	68.50	67.00	67.50	+0.50
1000000	67.50	66.00	66.50	+0.50
1000000	66.50	65.00	65.50	+0.50
1000000	65.50	64.00	64.50	+0.50
1000000	64.50	63.00	63.50	+0.50
1000000	63.50	62.00	62.50	+0.50
1000000	62.50	61.00	61.50	+0.50
1000000	61.50	60.00	60.50	+0.50
1000000	60.50	59.00	5	

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Tandberg Data Loses 2 Top Officers

By Jane Applegate
Los Angeles Times Service

ANAHEIM, California — Less than a month after a lavish celebration in which Prince Harald of Norway dedicated the new manufacturing plant of Tandberg Data Inc., two top officers of the company have quit, citing differences with the Norwegian parent company.

Robert Chartrand, president, and Nick Horn, vice president of sales and marketing, tendered their resignations last week, but their departure was not announced until Thursday by the Anaheim, California-based company.

They were replaced by Kjell Froyd, a vice president of Oslo-based Tandberg Data AS, who was

named chief executive and interim president, and Art Platt, a former director of marketing for Archive Corp. in Costa Mesa, California, who becomes vice president of marketing and sales. Tandberg Data manufactures back-up computer storage devices.

Hans Lodrup, chairman of Tandberg Data AS, who was in Anaheim for a board meeting, said in a statement that he expects to appoint a new president in the next month or so. Mr. Froyd will remain chief executive, and will be based in the Oslo office.

Mr. Chartrand, who joined Tandberg Data two and a half years ago as first vice president and

general manager, said Thursday that his departure "has been brewing for some time." He said that the "general conservatism" of the Norwegian parent company made it difficult for the U.S. subsidiary to keep pace with the volatile, fast-changing personal computer marketplace.

Tandberg's new plant is expected to produce 40,000 to 50,000 tape drives a year and generate about \$20 million in sales.

"The rapid appointments, both of which are effective immediately, indicate to the industry that Tandberg Data is committed to its U.S. manufacturing plans and product marketing strategies," Mr. Lodrup said.

Harvester Posts Operating Profit

CHICAGO — International Harvester Co. took a charge of \$479 million in the quarter ended Jan. 31 from the \$488-million sale last year of most of its farm machinery to Tenneco Inc.

Harvester also said its board had agreed to omit payment of quarterly dividends on its stock.

The company said it had an operating profit in the first quarter of \$22 million, or 14 cents per share, on sales of \$640 million. This compared with a loss of \$5 million a year earlier. However, that figure excluded a \$97-million charge from losses

Eastern Air Cannot Break Cycle of Crisis

(Continued from Page 9)

aircraft, incurring enormous debt to buy Airbus and Boeing 757s.

This has given Eastern the newest and most fuel-efficient fleet in the United States — just as fuel prices have fallen to lows not seen in many years.

The debt for those purchases consumes about \$235 million in interest expense annually, which has pushed Eastern's debt-to-equity ratio to a precarious 8-to-1. As a result, the first 6% of every dollar earned at Eastern goes to repay that debt.

"Their financial situation is very serious," said Hans Plickert, an analyst with E.F. Hutton. "They're highly leveraged and their expenses are virtually eating up all their revenues."

Mr. Borman strongly defends the aircraft purchases, particularly the Boeing 757, which he claimed has been "profitable from the day it hit the property."

Debt aside, he maintained: "If you don't have the latest equipment in a free market, it doesn't matter how friendly your people are. They're not working at People Express wages."

Analysts say it is difficult to fault Eastern for miscalculating the direction of oil prices and that a modern fleet is an admirable goal. Despite this, they still question whether Eastern mortgaged its future with these planes.

"Whether the airplane acquisitions were a good or a bad move is not the question. Eastern simply couldn't afford it," said one banker close to the company.

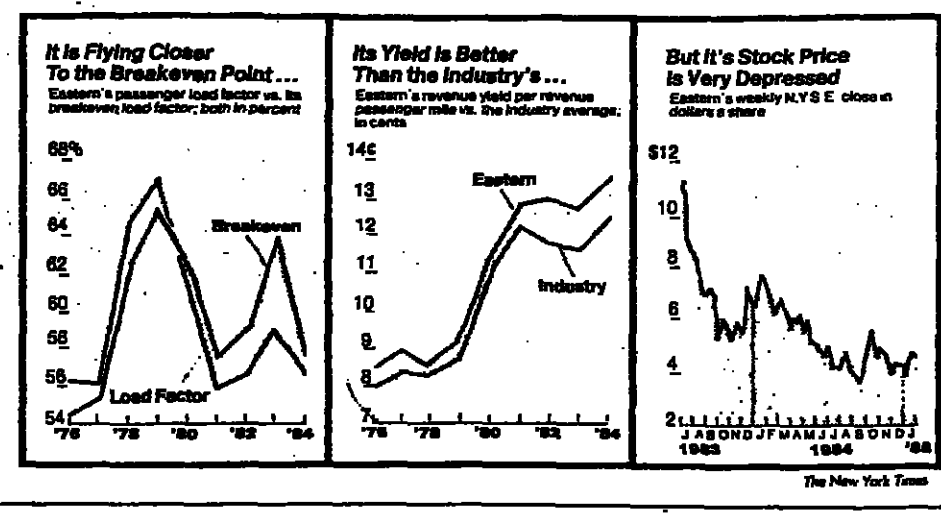
Over the years, Eastern employees have been asked to participate in a variety of wage-reduction programs under the promise of a profitable future. The financial crisis has taken their toll on the psyche of employees.

"We've had eight years of recycled crisis every six months," said Charles E. Bryan, president of the International Association of Machinists and Aerospace Workers, District 100, which represents Eastern employees and is the biggest, toughest bargaining unit. "The employees are tired of living like that."

"Eastern's got a bureaucratic, militaristic and autocratic way of doing business that doesn't work," said Robert T. Brophy, chairman of the negotiating committee for the Air Line Pilots Association at Eastern. "We all have our faults and one of Borman's is that he is very paternalistic, especially to the pilots. In negotiations, the company keeps drawing lines in the sand. It becomes a little like the boy who cried wolf."

Even as staunch a supporter of

Some Conflicting Signals



AMC Plans Cut In Production At U.S. Plant

SOUTHFIELD, Michigan — American Motors Corp. has announced plans to cut daily car production at its assembly plant in Kenosha, Wisconsin, by 15 percent and place 600 hourly workers on indefinite layoff, effective Monday.

The reduction, the second in two months, was described as part of an effort to reduce inventories.

A spokesman for AMC, which is 46-percent owned by Renault, the French automaker, said production of the Renault Alliance and Encore subcompacts would be trimmed to 730 a day, from 860 at present.

The reduction will be the second in less than two months at Kenosha, AMC's only U.S. car plant. In another measure aimed at reducing inventories of cars, AMC has idled the plant for the past two weeks.

BTR to Get Dunlop Data for Takeover Bid

By Bob Herty
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Dunlop Holdings PLC, battling a takeover bid from BTR PLC, probably will release more financial data by March 11, a Dunlop financial adviser said Friday.

His disclosure came as BTR, a London-based industrial conglomerate, signaled that it would await further information before deciding whether to raise its £31-million (\$53-million) bid for the rubber and sporting goods company, which carries with it around £300 million of debt.

BTR said it was extending its current offer until March 7 and was reserving the right to extend it beyond that date. Under London takeover rules, BTR has until March 18 to decide whether to increase its offer.

The same rules, however, require Dunlop to disclose details of its 1984 financial performance. Dunlop is expected to show another loss for last year, on top of the £300 million in losses in the previous four years.

Dunlop may announce at the

same time details of a new reconstruction plan, designed to raise £142 million by selling new shares to its shareholders, said Leslie Goodman, a senior executive at Hill Samuel & Co., the merchant bank advising Dunlop. BTR's bid, announced Jan. 18, torpedoed Dunlop's earlier reconstruction plan.

Once more information is available, BTR is likely to announce a substantial increase in its offer, investment analysts say.

The current offer is two new BTR shares for every 59 ordinary Dunlop shares. Based on BTR's current share price, that offer values Dunlop at £1.5 pence a share, or a total of £31 million. As an alternative, BTR is offering 20 pence per Dunlop share in cash.

On the London Stock Exchange Friday, Dunlop shares closed at 45 pence, up one-half penny.

BTR also is offering a total of about £11 million for Dunlop's preference shares.

Daimler to Acquire the Rest of MTU

STUTTGART — Daimler-Benz AG said Friday it plans to become the sole owner of MTU Motoren- und Turbinen-Union München GmbH by acquiring the 50-percent stake held in the company by Maschinenfabrik Augsburg-Nürnberg AG (MAN).

Daimler has held 50 percent of MTU, which in turn has a majority in MTU Friedrichshafen GmbH since the company was formed in 1969, a company statement said.

The company gave no financial details. But its acquisition of MTU is a useful addition to Daimler's activities in auto and engine manufacturing and a logical step towards widening group activities in the field of high technology, Daimler said.

MTU produces aero-engines in cooperation with foreign aerospace firms, high-performance diesel engines and electronic-control and monitoring equipment for ships.

Eastern Air Cannot Break Cycle of Crisis

require it to maintain a certain degree of financial health. But each year Eastern's bankers grant a waiver that, in effect, makes the violations meaningless. Whether this waiver would be extended again depended on Eastern's ability to produce a 1985 wage contract.

Negotiations were going nowhere and on Dec. 31 Mr. Borman announced that the wage freeze would be continued and that the 18-percent increase would not be instituted. It was an action that infuriated the unions, put the two sides in court and stopped the negotiations.

The talks didn't resume in a serious way until Jan. 18, when Eastern agreed to pay the 18 percent as a show of good faith to get the negotiations back on track.

On Feb. 8, Eastern and its unions agreed to a two-year contract with a 5-percent raise in the first year above the frozen wage level and a 6-percent raise in the second year.

These wage increases are to be offset by productivity improvements from the workers. Eastern expects that better productivity will offset the higher wages — resulting in no net increase in Eastern's expenses in 1985.

But the real danger was more than a simple labor rift.

The lenders had agreed to extend their Dec. 31 deadline for an agreement — the day when the waiver would expire — by one month.

But Jan. 31 came and went and there was still no wage contract. This put Eastern into technical default on its bank loans — meaning that it was still making its interest payments, but with its waiver dead, it now was obligated to prove a level of financial health that it clearly could not show.

As a result, the lenders could force acceleration of payment on Eastern's debt, a move that would bankrupt the company.

While it was doubtful the banks

would do that, the specter of bankruptcy was beginning to send ripples of fear through ticket agents and passengers.

This most recent predicament reflects the fact that over the years Eastern has had to trade control of the company with the unions and banks to gain financial relief.

Eastern's bankers keep it on a short leash through the annual waivers, which, as a practical matter, means that Eastern's lenders must approve the airline's basic business plan each year.

Eastern has yielded even more to its employees: With four representatives on the board — including two union leaders, Mr. Bryan of the machinists and Robert V. Callahan, president of Transport Workers Local 553, which represents the flight attendants.

Mr. Borman says that the company will give up no more control. "We've gone as far as we can go," he said. "To yield further control will deny us access to the public equity markets."

As part of the 1984 wage freeze, the employees began to participate in — and help direct — a massive productivity program.

The savings from the wage freeze, plus an estimated \$50 million in productivity savings helped account for a remarkable turnaround in Eastern's 1984 financial performance.

Operating earnings, which had been about \$100 million in the red, swung by some \$300 million in one year's time to reach a \$189.6 million operating profit for the year.

Eastern closed the year with two consecutive quarters of profit, although for the whole year it had a loss of \$37.9 million on revenues of \$4.3 billion. This compares with a loss of \$183 million in 1983 on revenues of \$3.9 billion.

For 1985, the company is predicting it will produce a profit — some \$90 million.

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS	
Quotations Supplied by Funds Listed	
22 February 1985	
The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some funds whose net asset value is not published. The following symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the FY: (D) - daily; (W) - weekly; (M) - monthly; (Q) - quarterly; (Y) - annually.	
ALM MANAGEMENT	15.00
ALM Management Fund	15.00
BANK JULIUS BAER & CO. LTD.	15.00
(1) Banker's American	15.00
(2) Banker's European	15.00
(3) Banker's Pacific	15.00
(4) Banker's Swiss	15.00
(5) Banker's Japanese	15.00
(6) Banker's Australian	15.00
(7) Banker's New Zealand	15.00
(8) Banker's South Africa	15.00
(9) Banker's Hong Kong	15.00
(10) Banker's Singapore	15.00
(11) Banker's Malaysia	15.00
(12) Banker's Indonesia	15.00
(13) Banker's Philippines	15.00
(14) Banker's Thailand	15.00
(15) Banker's Vietnam	15.00
(16) Banker's Cambodia	15.00
(17) Banker's Laos	15.00
(18) Banker's Myanmar	15.00
(19) Banker's Brunei	15.00
(20) Banker's Timor	15.00
(21) Banker's East Timor	15.00
(22) Banker's West Timor	15.00
(23) Banker's East Timor	15.00
(24) Banker's West Timor	15.00
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(94) Banker's West Timor	15.00
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(97) Banker's East Timor	15.00
(98) Banker's West Timor	15.00
(99) Banker's East Timor	15.00
(100) Banker's West Timor	15.00

COMPANY NOTES

Atlantic Richfield Inc.'s Indonesian subsidiary, Atlantic Richfield Indonesia Inc., plans to spend about \$800 million on oil exploration and development in Indonesia this year, company officials said. They said the expenditure reflects continued high activity in Indonesia.

Greyhound Corp. has announced plans to produce a new 102-inch (259-centimeter) wide-body intercity bus, which will increase seating space by six inches. Deliveries will begin in October, Greyhound said.

GTE Corp. has announced receipt of \$22.5 million in U.S. Army contracts for production of electronics systems, test equipment and spare parts.

Holladay Inc. said it plans to repurchase up to 3.7 million more shares of its common stock and common stock equivalents, in addition to the 6.3 million shares it acquired recently in a tender offer. That purchase left about 29.2 million common shares outstanding.

Marubeni Corp., the Japanese refining group, said that its U.S. unit, Atrex Inc., and two Canadian groups, Silverado Mines Ltd. and Tri-Con Mining Ltd., will take part in a gold-mining venture next October in northwestern Alaska. It said the mine should produce about 1.5 tons of gold a year.

Maschinenfabrik Augsburg-Nürnberg AG said its MAN Truck & Bus Corp. unit, based in Cleveland County, North Carolina, had received a \$47.3-million order for 362 buses from the Chicago Transport Authority.

Petroleum PLC has gained a 10.5-percent interest in two North Sea blocks through its Dutch subsidiary, Prolex BV. Petroleum announced. It identified the blocks as J/3B and J/6, in the British sector of the North Sea.

Royal Dutch/Shell Group has obtained orders from the Soviet Union for more than \$7 million (\$7.56 million) for crop protection chemicals, the company announced. The orders came from a British government-sponsored exhibition in Moscow.

Sperdy Corp. said it has received a \$3.5-million contract from ICA/EOI, the third largest grocery chain in Sweden. The order is for a Sperry 100/73 multiprocessor and a 14 DCP communications processor.

United Technologies Corp. said it has been approached about the acquisition of its Inmont Corp. subsidiary. It did not identify the interested parties, and did not give a potential price. Inmont, which makes paint and ink products, had sales of \$1 billion last year.

Of Debt and Deficit Concerns

(Continued from Page 9)

ty. Today's problem borrowers were among the nations which defaulted in the 1930s, the 1870s and, in some cases, the 1820s.

But this time, so far, none of the major debtor countries have defaulted. Is the crisis really over? Mr. Kalesky warns that the current calm may be deceptive and the period of greatest danger may lie ahead.

The danger has been forestalled thus far by the rapid expansion of the U.S. economy, which has stimulated recovery in the industrial world and staved off worse problems in the third world. The immediate issue is how well founded the American and world recovery really is.

This week Paul A. Volcker, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, told Congress, "We are in a real sense living on borrowed money and time."

Mr. Volcker is continuing to express his anxieties about the dangers inherent in the soaring budget deficit and the trade deficit, stemming in large degree from the overvalued dollar. And a particular worry is the big U.S. dependency on the inflow of foreign capital.

Is all this anxiety excessive? The main counter to it is the continuing U.S. expansion. The large majority of private economists as well as the administration and the Fed expect the expansion to continue through the rest of 1985. The Fed expects the rate of growth to be 3.5 percent to 4 percent, and some economists think it could be somewhat faster.

Company Earnings

Revenue and profits, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated	
Britain	
Year	1984
Revenue	1,200
Profit	100
Per Share	1.00
Credit Suisse	
Year	1984
Revenue	1,200
Profit	100
Per Share	1.00
Fairchild Ind.	
Year	1984
Revenue	1,200
Profit	100
Per Share	1.00
United States	
Year	1984
Revenue	1,200
Profit	100
Per Share	1.00
Canada	
Year	1984
Revenue	1,200
Profit	100
Per Share	1.00
George Weston	
Year	1984
Revenue	1,200
Profit	100
Per Share	1.00
Denmark	
Year	1984
Revenue	1,200
Profit	100
Per Share	1.00
Sweden	
Year	1984
Revenue	1,200
Profit	100
Per Share	1.00
Astra	
Year	1984
Revenue	1,200
Profit	100
Per Share	1.00
Boliden	
Year	1984
Revenue	1,200
Profit	100
Per Share	1.00
Switzerland	
Year	1984
Revenue	1,200
Profit	100
Per Share	1.00

HUNGARY

A CONFERENCE ON TRADE AND INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES

SPONSORED BY
THE INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE
Budapest, June 13-14, 1985

The International Herald Tribune conference on "Trade and Investment Opportunities in Hungary" will be of keen interest to any executive concerned about future economic relations between East and West. The conference provides an extraordinary opportunity for business leaders to examine how the Hungarian government is approaching questions of domestic and international economic relations and offers Western executives an unusual occasion for direct contact with business leaders from Eastern Europe. Senior executives wishing to register for the conference should complete and return the coupon below.

JUNE 13
Keynote Address:
Mr. József Morjai, Deputy Prime Minister
The Economic Outlook
Professor József Bogdár, Director, Institute of World Economics
of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences
Foreign Trade
Mr. István Török, Secretary of State for Foreign Trade
The Five Year Plan
Dr. János Hóds, Secretary of State, National Planning Board
Afternoon Address
Dr. Armand Hammer, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer,
Occidental Petroleum Corporation
Investment Incentives and Tax Free Zones
Dr. Péter Medgyessy, Deputy Minister of Finance
Trading Bank

JUNE 14
The Banking System
Mr. János Fekete, First Deputy President, National Bank of Hungary
Western Banking and Hungary
Mr. Gabriel Eichler, Vice President and General Manager,
Bank of America N.Y., Vienna
Industrial Outlook
Mr. Ferenc Horváth, Secretary of State for Industry
Panel of Hungarian Industrialists
Afternoon Address
Professor Richard Portes, Director, Centre for Economic Policy
Research, London
Joint Ventures
Mr. László Borbély, Director General, Department for
International Monetary Affairs, Ministry of Finance
Panel of Foreign Companies
Moderator: Mr. Tamas Beck, President, Hungarian Chamber of
Commerce

NAME _____
POSITION _____
COMPANY _____
ADDRESS _____
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TELEPHONE _____
FAX _____
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23-2-85

ACROSS

1 Brazilian dance
2 City on the Wabash
3 Curtis
4 George Sand
5 Photographer
6 Gladys
7 Pierre's goodie
8 Whence the Pison flowed
9 "Neither can you crack"
10 Emerson
11 Broché
12 Andretti's vehicle
13 Noted designer
14 Vineyard
15 Comb. form
16 Drama by Samuel Johnson
17 Maple genus
18 "Just boys grown heavy"
19 Fried
20 Dressed to the
21 Farewells to school days
22 Dialect
23 Crosby or Columbus
24 Oscar, Umbrian, etc.

DOWN

1 Draped garment
2 Jewish month
3 Apollo 17 passengers
4 "It might have been"
5 Boyer's "I'll be seeing you"
6 Treadles
7 Bring out
8 Meant to offer improvement
9 Without restraint
10 Double-duty schoolrooms

ACROSS

46 Illness caused by plasmodia
48 Locomotive
49 Fluff
50 Maldivian capital
51 Titan, for one
52 Humorous spelling of "fish"
53 Danish composer: 1800-1830
54 Garrison
55 Dutch pupil of Rembrandt
56 She abducted Cleitus
57 "As thick as Scott"
58 Goodbyes to G.I.'s
59 Bush leaguers
60 Post post, for short
61 Fire
62 Racket
63 Fairy-tale reguiste
64 Finale for Fischer
65 Tony's cousin
66 Goa, Daman
67 Decalogue number
68 Mork's home

DOWN

11 Of bodily structure
12 Pangloss, to Candide
13 Cultural
14 Farewell appearance
15 Places
16 A Rose by another name
17 Father of Cainan
18 Intoxicant in liq.
19 Spy org.
20 Before, in poetry

DOWN

35 Taunted
36 Observe Yom Kippur
37 Heavenly food
38 Make eyes watery
39 Old Irish alphabetic system
40 Amphion's wife
41 Ecce, is one
42 Put into a computer
43 White and Ogden
44 Felix Krull's creator

DOWN

47 Arne oratorio
48 Barberry shrub
49 Disintegrates
50 Powered bicycle
51 Kind of orange
52 Place for a muleta
53 Gatsby
54 Ecce, is one
55 Former nuclear agency
56 Sign
57 Circean
58 Houshahm, for one

DOWN

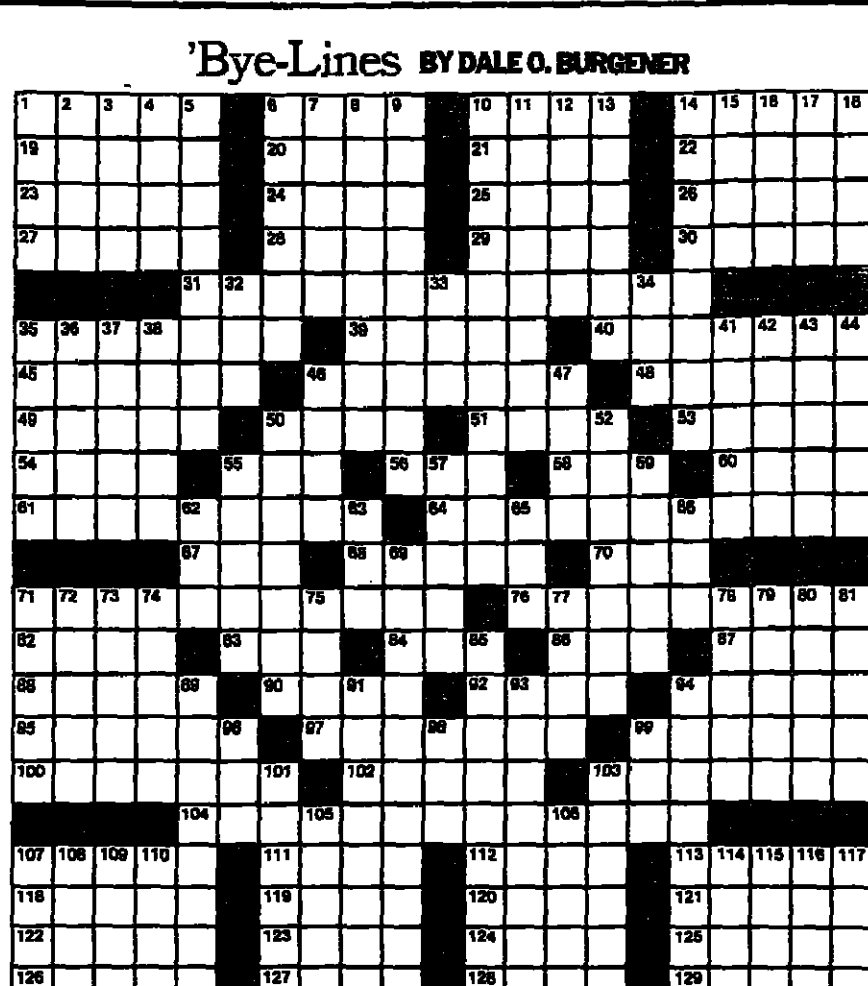
72 Primes for crimes
73 Ornamental loop
74 Ancient Edomite capital
75 Type of pipe
76 Almuze, e.g.
77 Legion of
78 Flooded
79 Long ridge of
80 Forget it!
81 Reverses

DOWN

91 Menace
92 Breathes
93 An opening line
94 Andaman or Tasman
95 Dancer Michio
96 Huff
97 Hen tracks
98 On paper
99 Pulls away forcefully
100 Painter
101 Matisse
102 Suffix with planet

DOWN

107 Starting quartet
108 Space on a snake's face
109 Algerian port
110 Soupçon
111 Conceit
112 Jurassic subdivision
113 Noted mezzo-soprano
114 Newport's river



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WILT ON HIGH

By Tom Sharpe. 236 pp. \$13.95.
Random House, 201 East 50th Street,
New York, N. Y. 10022.

Reviewed by Michiko Kakutani

THOUGH Tom Sharpe's fiction has earned him comparisons with P. G. Wodehouse and Evelyn Waugh, as well as a solid place on the British best-seller lists, he has yet to win more than a cult following in the United States. Last year, Vintage Books reissued half a dozen early Sharpe titles, and now, with Random House's publication of his latest novel, "Wilt on High," American readers have another chance to discover the Rabelaisian humor of this gifted British farcist.

Certainly Sharpe's comic sensibility will not be to everyone's taste. His novels can be hysterically funny, but they are also nasty, misanthropic and relentlessly vulgar—slapstick in tone, outrageously wild in conception. Reading them is like watching a Monty Python routine: besides bad taste and sophomoric sex jokes, one can anticipate satiric jabs at every public institution and private pretension imaginable and all manner of ridiculous hinks

BOOKS

—murder cases involving inflatable dolls, dogs running amok on LSD, anticorruptor assaults on golf courses, that kind of thing.

Like Kingsley Amis, Sharpe wants to expose the absurdities of daily life in dreary, postwar Britain, and he leaves virtually no aspect of contemporary culture unscathed. In "Wilt on High," the welfare state university emerges as a refuge for nitwits and second-rate minds—disaffected professors who hold endless committee meetings and use phrases like "expressive attainment" and "post-natal abortion." Women peace workers are portrayed as kooky housewives who believe that "the bomb is symbolic of the male orgasm," and Americans as bumbling lunatics who assume "that even the most ineffectual liberal do-gooder must be a homicidal Stalinist."

No doubt Henry Wilt, the put-upon hero of this novel—who previously appeared in "Wilt" and "The Wilt Alternative"—will also remind readers of Amis's Lucky Jim. Both are wimps, beset with insecurities and resentful of those blessed with money, good looks and power. Both harbor Wilt-

Mitty-type fantasies of transforming their humdrum middle-class lives into something more compelling. And both have an uncanny talent for getting themselves into preposterous situations.

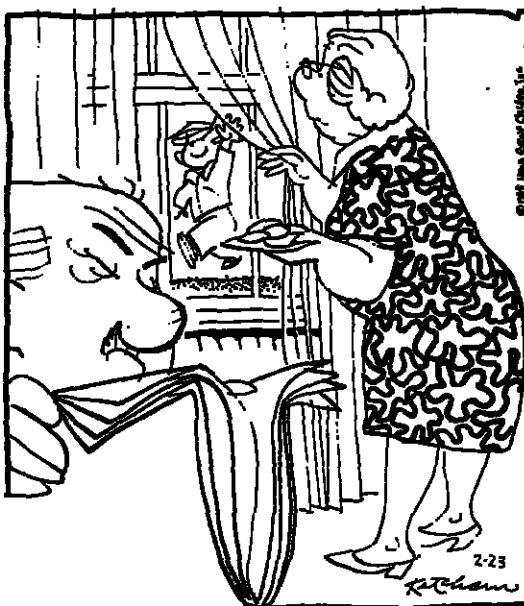
As "Wilt on High" opens, poor Henry already seems to have more than his share of problems: as head of liberal studies at Fenland College of Arts and Technology, he is having to cope with textbook shortages and drug use among the students, and at home, his wife, Eva, and his four beastly daughters are slowly driving him mad. The four "bints," as he calls them, have been wreaking havoc on the neighborhood—they've electrified a fence and souped up a lawnmower so that it does 80 miles per hour—and the sexually impotent Eva has taken to drugging his beer with an aphrodisiac that produces embarrassing side-effects. To make matters worse, Henry is having money problems, and he's begun moonlighting to pay the bills: he spends Tuesday evenings at a prison, teaching a gangster about E. M. Forster, and Fridays at a U. S. air base, giving lectures on British culture.

While Henry's plight may initially seem plausible enough, events have a way of skidding out of control in Sharpe's novels, and his hapless hero soon finds himself caught in a maelstrom of misunderstanding. The daughter of a prominent lord has been found in the school boiler-room, dead of a heroin overdose, and it seems that the convict Henry has been tutoring has suddenly overdosed as well. Henry, the cops figure, must be the missing link between the two deaths, and they begin tailing him on his daily rounds.

As usual, Sharpe demonstrates a remarkable inventiveness with plot, though this time he never quite untangles the hodgepodge of hectic events into a satisfying ending. There are episodes involving a libidinous next-door neighbor and a four-minded officer's wife that seem to have been included simply for their salacious value, and there are equally extraneous scenes featuring bad puns and one-liners. If "Wilt on High" lacks a certain coherence, however, it is still a lot of fun—and serves as a fitting introduction to this outrageous writer's work.

Michiko Kakutani is on the staff of the New York Times.

DENNIS THE MENACE

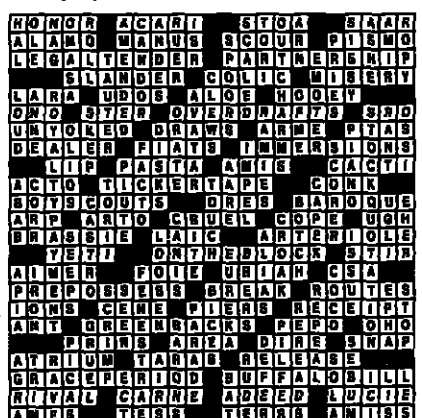


"He's got the wrong stuff...and plenty of it!"

WEATHER

EUROPE				ASIA			
	HIGH	LOW		HIGH	LOW		
Algeria	12	11	10	14	13	12	11
Austria	12	11	10	14	13	12	11
Belgium	12	11	10	14	13	12	11
Denmark	12	11	10	14	13	12	11
France	12	11	10	14	13	12	11
Germany	12	11	10	14	13	12	11
Greece	12	11	10	14	13	12	11
Ireland	12	11	10	14	13	12	11
Italy	12	11	10	14	13	12	11
Japan	12	11	10	14	13	12	11
Netherlands	12	11	10	14	13	12	11
Portugal	12	11	10	14	13	12	11
Spain	12	11	10	14	13	12	11
Sweden	12	11	10	14	13	12	11
Switzerland	12	11	10	14	13	12	11
U.K.	12	11	10	14	13	12	11
U.S.S.R.	12	11	10	14	13	12	11
West Germany	12	11	10	14	13	12	11
Yugoslavia	12	11	10	14	13	12	11

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle



World Stock Markets

Via Agence France-Press Feb. 22
Closing prices in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

Closing prices in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

Amsterdam			
	Close	Prev.	
ABN	100	99.50	
ACP Holding	174	178	
ALD	172	177	
ALCO	109.60	109.50	
ALP	172	177	
AMR	174	178	
AMR	174	178	
Amstel-Rub	214	213.50	
Ausbank	74.50	75.10	
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SPORTS

NASL in Ruins: Financial Ills and Death of the Spirit

By Paul Gardner

NEW YORK — It hurts to say it, but the North American Soccer League is dead. Dead in the sense that it has lost its spirit, its vigor, its promise, in the sense that it can continue existing only as a faint shadow of what it once was.

At its New York headquarters on the Avenue of the Americas, once a warren of bustling offices that spread over two floors, the staff is down to a paltry six. In the largest of the remaining offices, enveloped in a cloud of cigar smoke, sits — or more likely, paces — the interim NASL president, Clive Toye.

He is trying to conjure up enough clubs to put together a 1985 season. In the unlikely event that he can succeed, it is clear such a season would be a short, low-budget affair that would entail a dramatic drop in the caliber of operations and level of play that the NASL established in its halcyon days of the late 1970s.

Almost certainly, it would be a season without the New York Cosmos. For so long the symbol of NASL glamour and quality, the Cosmos are in deep financial trouble, searching for investors to fend off collapse.

It was only 10 years ago that the Cosmos, then managed by Toye, sparked off the soccer boom of the '70s by signing Pelé. The dramatic coup showed soccer firmly under the nose of the U.S. public. Within two years, the Cosmos were drawing crowds of more than 70,000 and the NASL was on its way.

It was a feverish growth, as the NASL tried to do in the space of a few seasons what had taken the National Football League 40 years. The name of the game became keeping up with the Cosmos; other clubs began

spending lavishly, and usually not too wisely, on imported foreign stars.

To meet player salaries and budgets, the NASL had to get a national television contract. That came in 1979, with ABC. It really did look as if the final piece was in place for U.S. soccer's triumph.

The turning point came quickly. After the 1980 season, ABC, discouraged by poor ratings, did not renew its contract. The number of NASL clubs dropped to 21, and the slide was on. Profitability was still a distant prospect, national TV had come and gone, attendance was stagnating, expenses were getting higher.

And by then the NASL was finding its tentative efforts to encourage the development of U.S. players were backfiring. A new generation of young players was vociferously opposed to the whole idea of expensive foreign imports. This new breed of home-grown had agents and were backed strongly by a players' union. They demanded and got high salaries.

When Howard Samuels was brought in as the NASL's president in 1982, he had one task: to bring financial sanity to the league. He was horrified at finding a lack of fiscal responsibility, owners who would not carry out his budget-control ideas. "They're crazy," he said, "and then they complain about the huge losses and threaten to get out of the sport."

But the NASL had always had other problems, unique to soccer, that it had never solved, and in some cases really fanned up to. A basic difficulty was that of introducing a new sport to Americans, with the selling to be done by people who generally had little intimate knowledge of that sport.

Few league owners ever displayed more than a superficial grasp of the nature of soccer. They saw it mainly as something popular everywhere else in the world, a commodity that could be marketed for the U.S. audience.

Soccer is not a commodity. It comes with a 100-year history of human involvement, a sport calling for a peculiarly intimate and passionate involvement with its fans.

But there is no such thing as instant intimacy. It takes time to develop, it needs a history, and that was something the American public could not bring to soccer. It is just such intimacy that allows the world's soccer fans to forgive their sport its excesses and its aberrations.

The aberration that American owners could not forgive was that soccer was too inconsistent a game. When it was good it was grand, but when it was bad it could be deadly dull.

The boring games were a source of much perturbation to the NASL owners. Searching for a solution, they focused on goal-scoring, and all manner of ideas were advanced to increase it. But here the owners ran into another obstacle that infuriated them. The ultimate control of soccer's rules lies with the Fédération Internationale de Football Association. And that group refused to allow the NASL to play fast and loose with the rules.

Frustration among owners almost reached apoplexy. It was not a situation that could continue for long; the NASL has a high instance of transient ownership. Only once in its 18-year history has the league fielded the same lineup of clubs in consecutive seasons. Without club stability, there was never

any league identity, and the rivalries never developed.

Despite repeated assurance from owners that "we're in this for the long haul, we're going to stick it out," no more than half a dozen have shown long-term persistence.

Others, frustrated in what they saw as their attempts to Americanize soccer, turned to indoor soccer, where FIFA's control is less well defined and where rules can be changed to suit what is seen as "the American way."

The rise of the indoor game, represented by the Major Indoor Soccer League, was the final blow. As the NASL tried to cut its player salaries, the MISL began outbidding it for players.

Undoubtedly, the attempt to impose the sport in the United States at the pro level has failed for now. But what the NASL has accomplished is to spread the sport throughout the United States, to plant roots that were so lacking when it started in 1967.

Ironically, youth soccer is flourishing as never before, all over the country. Add to that the evidence of last year's Olympic Games, when crowds of more than 100,000 turned out to watch soccer matches, and it really does appear that there is strong hope for a pro soccer league in the United States.

But not now. The only hope for the NASL is to keep the flame of the pro sport burning until the soccer-playing youth, both boys and girls, become parents. At that point, soccer will begin to have the tradition it has lacked in this country. With that will come the intimacy between fan and sport.

(Serving as a commentator on telecasts for all three major networks, Paul Gardner has covered the North American Soccer League since its inception in 1967.)



Wade Campbell of the Winnipeg Jets knocks the New York Islanders' Duane Sutter to the ice in a battle for the puck at the Jets' goal. The Jets defeated the Islanders, 3-2.

Carter, Wearing a Mets Uniform, Says Vengeance Is Not on His Mind

By George Vecsey

ST. PETERSBURG, Florida — Is Gary Carter glad to be playing in the same division as the Montreal Expos, the team that traded him after 10 full seasons? Will he be seeking revenge on his former team this season?

Certainly not, Carter insisted on Thursday in his first day in Met camp. He assured everybody that "it will be just another ball game, on June 14, when we play the Expos for the first time, up there, in a night game."

There was nothing remarkable about Carter's knowing the date, site and time of his first meeting with the Expos. After all, he said, "I am not only a player, I'm a fan of the game as well."

He is a collector of baseball cards, and like any true fan, he knows that Gary Carter (Born: April 8, 1954, Culver City, Calif.,

major-league games: 1,408; nickname: "The Kid") is the basis for the pennant dreams of Met fans this season.

Those hopes drew more than 300 fans to the first day of workouts for pitchers and catchers on a delightful morning on Thursday, and prompted Frank Cashen, the Mets' general manager, to say: "This is more people than we had in Shea a few years ago."

Carter, the new kid, was blending in with the Mets like your ordinary five-year-old, pennant-hope, personable old pro. He fit in anonymously by being directed to the most visible mound-and-plate site to warm up three pitchers who just happened to be assigned to him: Dwight Gooden, Ron Darling, and Jesse Orosco.

Between pitches, he chatted with visiting television interviewers, tossed off one-liners to the Mets' publicist, Jay Horwitz ("Did you

spend the winter locked in a closet, or what?"), and talked with his new teammates.

"It was a little strange coming over here," he said, "but once you get in the clubhouse, it's the same. Guys are the same."

At a press conference, Carter said: "I don't believe in leadership. Everybody's a leader. Keith Hernandez is already a leader at first base. Wally Backman is a leader at second base because that's his responsibility. If pitchers want to shake me off, they should. I'm just doing my job behind the plate."

Carter said he was eager to play on the same side as Hernandez, who last year turned in the best single season by any regular in the team's history, batting .311 with superb defensive play and guidance to the younger players.

Carter also has a friendship going with Steve Garvey, another of those autograph-signing, hand-shaking, always-accessible rarities. On Thursday, Carter did a marvelous silent-movie imitation of Garvey flexing his Popeye forearms in the batting cage and regally holding up his right hand to silence Carter's catcher-babble.

"I like Gary," Carter said. "I played in a tennis tournament with him the other day. He won it. I told him, 'You deserved to win. And I'll vote for you in '88, too.'"

Carter isn't running for anything at the moment, except the pennant that eluded him for a decade in Montreal. The Mets thought he had enough left to trade Hubie Brooks, who was either their shortstop or third baseman of the future, along with Mike Fitzgerald, their regular catcher last year, Herman Warmingham, an outfielder who might be ready, and Floyd Youmans, a promising pitcher, for a man who has squatted behind the plate in 1,257 games.

From the flip side of the baseball card of his mind, Carter can recite facts like: "The major league record for games caught is 1,918 by Al Lopez. Jim Sundberg has 1,465 and he says he's going to beat me. Bob Boone has close to 1,600 but he's 38. If I average 135 times five years, I could be close to it."

He caught 135 games last year and played 20 at first base. He said: "If Keith wants to rest against a few tough left-handers, that's his prerogative but he's the best first baseman in the National League and we don't want to disturb that."

As energetic and public-relations minded as he is, Carter is studiously avoiding any kind of "straw-that-stirs-the-drink" aura that Reggie Jackson brought upon himself when he joined the Yankees in 1977. In Montreal, he was the most visible member of the franchise for a decade, and in the end, he was stung by his own prominence.

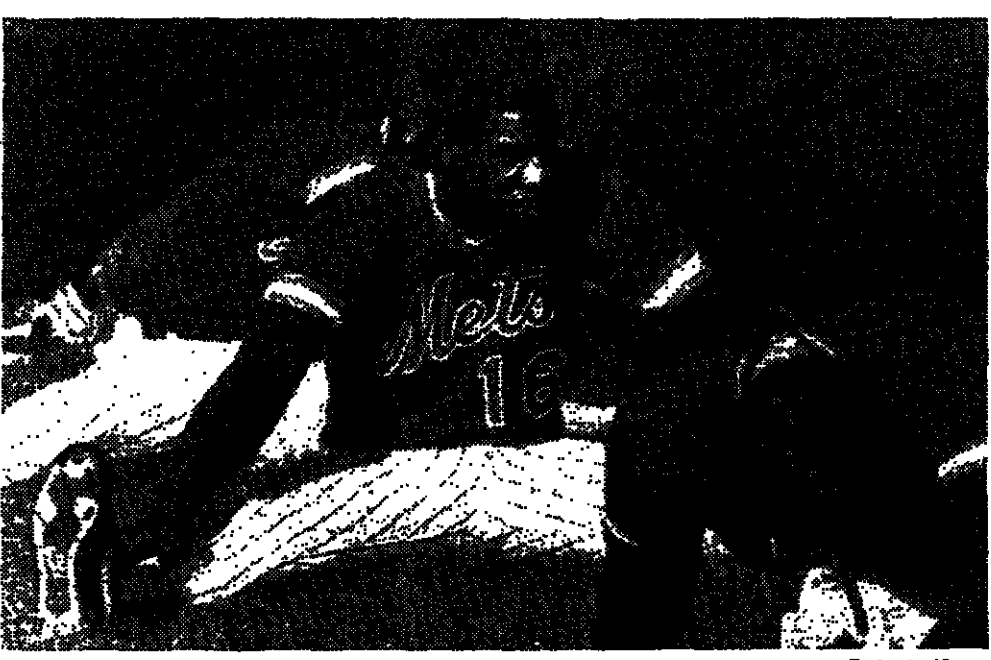
After the Expos failed to win again in 1983, and an injured Carter hit only 270 in 145 games, both low for him, the Montreal chairman, Charles Bronfman, second-guessed the decision to give Carter a long-term contract.

"Mr. Bronfman never said anything directly to me after that," Carter said, "even after I came back and had a good year last year." He also said he did not think that John McHale, the Expos' executive who initiated contact with the Mets, had been acting on his own initiative.

"I'd been loyal to the team, I'd traveled all over Canada, I'd built a home up there," Carter said Thursday. "When they brought up a trade, I could have nixed it, but I didn't."

Carter is trying to blend in with his new team. He picked up the brand-new press guide on Thursday to take back to his room, to study the careers and personal histories of his new teammates.

"I've always studied the press guides," he said. "The knowledge I've gained has enabled me to call the game. Once in a while it will pay off. Maybe it will help us get in the World Series."



Dwight Gooden begins to work out the stiffness of winter at the Mets' training camp.

SCOREBOARD

Basketball

NBA Standings			
EASTERN CONFERENCE			
Atlantic Division			
	W	L	Pct.
Boston	44	12	.786
Philadelphia	42	12	.778
Washington	37	27	.576
New York	37	28	.569
New Jersey	18	27	.250
Central Division			
	W	L	Pct.
Milwaukee	39	17	.693
Chicago	32	22	.593
Indiana	25	29	.463
Atlanta	24	31	.438
Cleveland	16	36	.306
Indiana	17	38	.309
WESTERN CONFERENCE			
Midwest Division			
	W	L	Pct.
Denver	35	29	.547

Hockey

NHL Standings			
Wales Conference			
	W	L	Pct.
Washington	36	14	.714
Philadelphia	36	14	.714
NY Islanders	31	24	.563
NY Rangers	19	39	.328
New Jersey	18	32	.359
Pittsburgh	14	39	.261
Adams Division			
	W	L	Pct.
Montreal	29	18	.617
Buffalo	28	17	.619
Boston	24	25	.490
Hartford	21	27	.438
Campbell Conference			
	W	L	Pct.
St. Louis	27	18	.600
Chicago	27	19	.588
Detroit	18	21	.460
Minnesota	16	21	.430
Smythe Division			
	W	L	Pct.
Edmonton	42	12	.778
Calgary	39	17	.693
Colorado	29	24	.547
Los Angeles	24	21	.529
Vancouver	18	24	.429

Tennis

MEN'S TOURNAMENTS			
(All Los Angeles, California)			
First Round			
Tomas Smid, Czechoslovakia, def. Todd Nelson, U.S., 7-6, 6-4.			
Jimmy Connors, U.S., def. Brad Gilbert, U.S., 6-4, 6-2.			
Armen Kirilichin, U.S., def. Shalier Perkins, Israel, 6-3, 6-4.			
Greg Holmes, U.S., def. Tomas Smid, Czechoslovakia, 7-6, 6-4.			
Libor Pimek, Czechoslovakia, def. Jose Hirsiger, Spain, 6-4, 6-4.			
John Lloyd, Great Britain, def. Ben Testerman, U.S., 6-4, 6-2.			
David Pate, U.S., def. Scott Davis, U.S., 6-1, 6-4.			
Larry Stefanki, U.S., def. Scott Davis, U.S., 6-1, 6-4.			
Second Round			
Armen Kirilichin, U.S., def. Mike DePalmer, U.S., 6-4, 6-1.			
Walter Ritsch, Poland, def. Francisco Gonzalez, Paraguay, 6-1, 6-4, 6-4.			
Chris Evert, U.S., def. South Africa, def. Paul Anacone, U.S., 7-6 (4), 6-3.			
Paul Schmitz, U.S., def. John Sack, U.S., 6-3 (7), 6-2, 6-4.			
WOMEN'S TOURNAMENT			
(All Oakland, California)			
First Round			
Claudia Kohde-Kusch, West Germany, def. Alycia Moulton, U.S., 6-1, 6-2.			
Barbara Potter, U.S., def. Robin White, U.S., 6-3, 6-4.			
Hallie Sullivan, Czechoslovakia, def. Debbie Serna, U.S., 6-1, 6-4, 6-1.			
Hana Mandlikova, Czechoslovakia, def. Kim Shroyer, U.S., 6-1, 6-4.			
Chris Evert, U.S., def. Pearl Louie, U.S., 6-3, 6-2.			
Andrea Temerova, Hungary, def. Catherine Tanvier, France, 7-6, 6-4.			

Flyers Down Leafs, 4-1, For 6th Straight Victory

Los Angeles Times Service

PHILADELPHIA — Brian Propp, Murray Craven and Dave Poulin scored in just over two minutes in the second period Thursday night to lead the Philadelphia Flyers to their sixth victory in a row, a 4-1 triumph over the Toronto Maple Leafs.

NHL FOCUS

A first-period goal by Greg Terrion gave the Maple Leafs the early lead, but Propp tied it at 7:24 of the second period with his 32d goal of the season. Craven broke the tie at 9:11, and just 24 seconds later, Poulin gave the Flyers a 3-1 lead. Derrick Smith added a goal at 14:41 of the third period.

The Flyers' goaltender, Pelle Lindbergh, got his 27th victory, the highest in the league. He had a rather easy night, facing only 16 shots.

Lindbergh, who has worked in 48 of the Flyers' 53 games this season, is a major reason that the Flyers are challenging Washington for first place in the tough Patrick Division.

Three years ago, the Flyers were so high on Lindbergh, a Swedish Olympic star, that they traded away Pete Peeters, an outstanding goaltender. For two seasons, Lindbergh, often injured, was a disappointment.

Now, at 25, he has started living up to expectations.

"I like the chance to play this much," he said. "I only played 36 games last season, and I hated it on the bench. Playing so much gives me a chance to keep my confidence up, even through the bad times."

Elsewhere in the NHL, it was Hartford 4, New York Rangers 3; Los Angeles 5, New Jersey 3; Winnipeg 3, New York Islanders 2; and Washington 6, Vancouver 2.

All Eyes Are on Flutie As USFL Opens Season

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — After less than three weeks of practice and one exhibition game, Doug Flutie will make his professional debut in Birmingham, Alabama Sunday as the United States Football League opens its third season.

Flutie, the 5-foot-9 1/2 (1.76-meter) Heisman Trophy winner, will be at quarterback for the New Jersey Generals against the Birmingham Stallions, the third Heisman Trophy winner snared by the USFL in three years.

But Flutie bears an even greater burden than his predecessors — the Generals' Herschel Walker and Mike Rozier, now of the Jacksonville Bulls.

Because the USFL has voted to move to the fall in 1986 after having lost more than \$100 million in its first two springs, Flutie is being asked to generate public interest and snare a network television contract for the fall that so far has not been forthcoming.

The line extends even to opposing coaches.

"He's a Fran Tarkenton type — and you know who holds all the NFL passing records," said Rolfe Dotsch, Birmingham's coach. "Flutie has a lot of running ability, like Fran, and he has the intangibles. It'll be tougher for him because of his size, but he'll be one of the rare ones who makes it despite his size."

The USFL enters this season with 14 teams in Eastern and Western conferences, replacing the 18 teams in four divisions that played last season. There were 12 teams in the opening season. The regular season schedule is 18 games, with the top two teams in each conference and four wild-card teams qualifying for the playoffs.

The season follows a turbulent summer and fall in which four teams merged into two, three other teams were transplanted and the Pittsburgh Maulers folded.

The changes did in the league's only two champions: The Philadelphia Stars, who won last year, have moved to Baltimore, and the Michigan Panthers, the 1983 champions, have merged with the Oakland Invaders and will play in Oakland.

The other merger involved the Oklahoma Outlaws and Arizona Wranglers, who will play as the Arizona Outlaws.

The USFL's opening weekend starts off Saturday night when the Orlando Renegades, last year's Washington Federals, play at Tampa Bay.

Flutie's debut shares equal billing Sunday with the meeting between the USFL's two other prime young quarterbacks — Jim Kelly of the Houston Gamblers and Steve Young of the Los Angeles Express, who will meet at the Los Angeles Coliseum.



Doug Flutie

But most of the attention will be on the Sunday debut of Flutie. He will start Sunday's game less than three weeks after signing the estimated \$7-million, five-year contract that led the Generals to trade quarterback Brian Sipe to Jacksonville the next day.

But although he got the starting job immediately, Flutie has had only one pro game — an exhibition game against Orlando last week in which he threw interceptions on his first two passes and finished with seven completions in 18 passes for 174 yards.

"It was a typical rookie debut," said Flutie, who graded himself as C-plus.

The game will mark the first regular season use of televised instant replay on appeals of controversial plays.

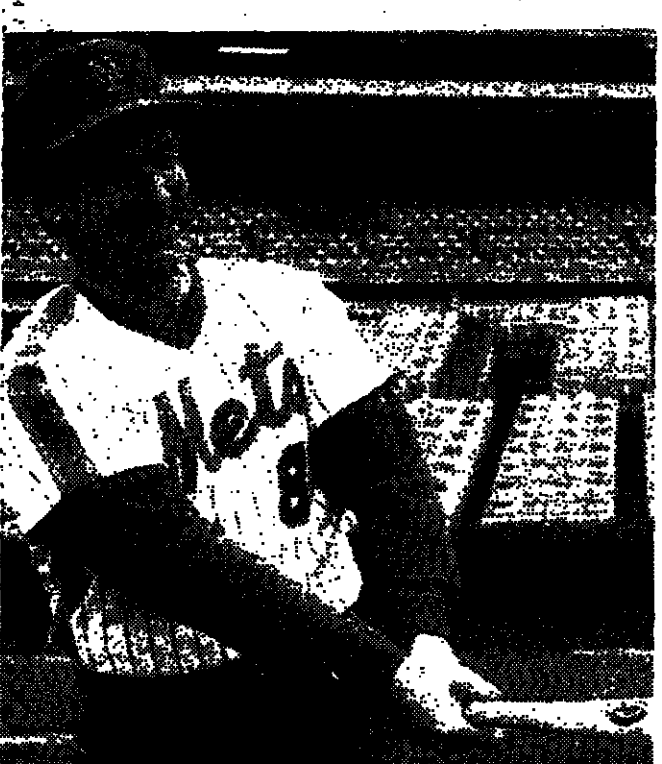
Under the system, each coach will have one appeal per half on calls involving fumbles, pass receptions and a player's progress over the goal line. If the team loses an appeal, it also forfeits one time out.

The game in Los Angeles features two of the league's best quarterbacks and two of its most financially hard-pressed teams.

The league already is running the Express, which lost \$17 million last year after drawing only about 10,000 fans a game. And league officials are closely monitoring the underperformed Houston franchise.

But there is little argument about the abilities of Young and Kelly. Young, whose \$40-million contract made him the highest paid of the high-paid rookies in Los Angeles last season, came on strong in the second half to throw for 2,361 yards and lead the Express a 10-8 record after a 2-6 start.

Kelly threw for 5,219 yards and 44 touchdowns in leading the expansion Gamblers to a 13-5 record. "I think you can expect a wild game when these two clubs get together," said Los Angeles' coach, John Hadl. "Players like Young and Kelly represent the future of this league."



Gary Carter: "In the clubhouse, it's the same."

SPORTS BRIEFS

NBA Lakers Defeat Kings, 123-117

KANSAS CITY, Missouri (AP) — James Worthy scored 27 points and Earvin Johnson added 15 points, 10 rebounds and 17 assists to lead the Los Angeles Lakers to their ninth straight National Basketball Association victory, a 123-117 decision over the Kansas City Kings Thursday.

The Lakers, who lead the Pacific Division with a 40-16 record, also got 23 points from Kareem Abdul-Jabbar. Kansas City's Reggie Miller led his team with 28 points.

The game was stopped for about 15 minutes when the Lakers' Larry Spriggs and the Kings' Mark Oberding got entangled in a shoving match.

Rookie Twigg Leads in Miami Golf

MIAMI (UPI) — Greg Twigg, a rookie who has missed the cut in his only four PGA tournaments, conquered gusty winds with a 4-under-par 68 Thursday to take a one-stroke lead after one round of the Donald Open.

Lee Trevino, last year's PGA championship winner, was tied with Fred Couples for second with 69. Peter Osschinski, who double-bogeyed the final hole, was tied at 70 with Andy Bean, Bob Wrenn, Gibby Gilbert, Bill Kratzert, Barry Jacock, and Mark McCumber.

Indoor Track Records Are Bettered

NEW YORK (AP) — Diane Dixon shattered the world indoor best in the women's 440-yard dash Friday, clocking 52.77 seconds in a heat at the U.S.A. Indoor Track and Field Championships at Madison Square Garden.

Dixon's time broke the previous record of 52.99, set by Valerie Brisscoe-Hooks, on Feb. 2. Brisscoe-Hooks also had qualified for the 440, but withdrew earlier in the week to concentrate on defending her title in the 220-yard dash.

In Turin, Italy, on Thursday, Stefano Tilli set a world indoor best of 20.52 seconds in the 200 meters on the last day of the Italian Indoor Championships. Tilli bettered the 20.57 set last year by West Germany's Ralph Luebke.

NHL Announces Playoff Schedule

MONTREAL (UPI) — The NHL playoffs will begin April 10 with the top four runners-up in each division competing in a best-of-five series, the league announced Thursday.

The winners of the opening series will advance to the best-of-seven division finals, with the four survivors meeting in the conference championships. The Campbell Conference champion will then meet the Wales Conference winner in the Stanley Cup final.

ART BUCHWALD

Color Blackmail Green

WASHINGTON — Ever since the oil crisis in the '70s, I've had a fantasy that someday I would drill a well in my back yard and hit the biggest gusher this side of Kuwait.

I made the mistake of telling my dream to a banker friend.

"There's an oil gush now and you'd be better off capping the well and sitting on it until the prices go up," he said.

"But what about my fantasy? I need the money right now."

"Why don't you make a bid on an oil company?"

"How can I make money buying an oil company if there is an oil gush?"

"You won't make your fortune on oil. You'll make it attempting to take over the company."

"I'm listening."

"Name an oil company, any oil company."

"Phillips Petroleum out of Bartlesville, Oklahoma."

"That's a good one. T. Boone Pickens made a pass at them and failed."

"Well, if he couldn't buy it how can I?"

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"Well, if he couldn't buy it how can I?"

"You don't want to buy it. You want to announce you're buying it. In today's world of high finance the easy money is made not from producing oil, but from producing threats."

"I don't see how I can make dough from threatening to buy an oil company."

"Haven't you ever heard of greenmail?"

"What's greenmail?" I asked.

"It's like blackmail, only it's legal. Now this is what you've got to do. You announce your intention of taking over Phillips for \$9 billion."

"Wait a minute, where do I get \$9 billion?"

"From the banks, you dumb-bell."

"What do I put up as collateral?"

"The Phillips Petroleum Company. If you sold off all its assets it would be worth \$15 billion."

"But I don't own Phillips yet. How can I put it up as collateral?"

"It doesn't matter if you own it or not at this stage. The bank doesn't have to give you money. All it has to do is promise to provide it for you if you win the takeover. In the meantime you can buy up enough stock to become a threat. Once the word is out that you're serious about the takeover you can demand an inflated price for your shares in exchange for promising not to raid Phillips again."

"I don't want to do anything illegal in my fantasy."

"What kind of money are we talking about?"

"The last guy who tried to take over Phillips ahead somewhere between \$50 million and \$100 million, and he didn't have to find one cup of oil."

"He continued, 'Just think — if, in your fantasy, you become a greenmailer instead of an oil drill, you could have the management of any petroleum company on their knees. That, to me, is a real American dream.'"

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The New Friends of a Neoconservative

By David Remnick

Washington Post Service

NEW YORK — After 25 years of editing Commentary magazine, Norman Podhoretz can safely say that "name-dropping for me is just a matter of mentioning former friends."

There are a few friends left, but not many of the old ones. At a dinner given in Podhoretz's honor recently, Henry A. Kissinger, Mayor Edward I. Koch of New York, the civil rights activist Bayard Rustin, Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan, departing UN Representative Jeane J. Kirkpatrick and Secretary of State George P. Shultz toasted the dean of the neoconservatives.

There is something about Podhoretz, something about his politics, his tone, that scrapes on the nerves of many who still consider themselves liberals or radicals.

"Oh, it's nothing new," Podhoretz said at his Manhattan office.

He is a small, balding, conservatively dressed man. The office is modest. The Oxford English Dictionary and bound volumes of Commentary fill most of the shelves and copies of the Times Literary Supplement, The New Republic and the New York Post form an eclectic pile on the desk.

"My wife and I vacation in East Hampton during the summers," he said, speaking of the ire he has aroused. His wife is the writer Midge Decter. "Sometimes I'll be on the beach or in the supermarket or at a restaurant and I'll recognize someone from the old crowd. Sometimes they'll just ignore me or pretend they don't even see me."

Podhoretz's circle of friends and writers for Commentary include Moynihan, the historian Robert W. Tucker and Richard Pipes, and the social and literary critics Cynthia Ozick, Irving Kristol and Hilton Kramer. But when he was first a rising star in the New York intellectual world, Podhoretz counted among his friends Norman Mailer, James Baldwin and dozens of others on the left.

"A lot of people I broke with, I really like," Podhoretz said. "I was a member of a third generation of New York intellectuals and I suppose there is a fourth generation, but nothing as salient and cohesive as the first three generations were."

Commentary has changed in ideology a number of times, and that has helped keep it alive.

When it began in 1945, it was on the left but decidedly anti-Communist. Its influence waned in the late 1950s but revived when, at age 30, Podhoretz became editor and began publishing major writers such as Paul Goodman's "Growing Up Abroad." In the late 1960s, Commentary became critical of the New Left. In recent years it has drifted even farther to the right.

But it was not merely politics that set so many against Podhoretz. What made everyone's teeth ache was his ambition and his



Podhoretz's Norman Podhoretz

description of it in the memoir "Making It" (1967). Here was an editor of a highly respected intellectual monthly admitting his uncontrollable desire for publication for praise and, at least in intellectual terms, for power and fame.

Podhoretz grew up in the Brownsville section of Brooklyn, the son of an Eastern European Jewish immigrant. Brownsville was a racially troubled area in those days. It later became the backdrop for one of Podhoretz's most controversial political essays, "My Negro Problem — and Ours." Telling of his experiences "in an integrated slum neighborhood where it was the Negroes who persecuted the whites and not the other way around," the essay caused a sensation when it came out in Commentary 21 years ago.

Podhoretz was called a racist in some circles and praised for his courage in others. He was dismissed, perhaps, but the attention could not have pleased him more.

He studied at Jewish schools and seminaries as well as at public schools and Columbia University. In "Making It" Podhoretz said he used to tell girlfriends that if he did not become a great poet by his 25th birthday, he would kill himself.

Columbia was a center for writers and critics and Podhoretz studied with nearly all

the best-known teachers: Mark Van Doren, F. W. Dupee and above all, Lionel Trilling, author of "The Liberal Imagination." Podhoretz excelled as an apprentice critic, but discovered himself lacking as an artist next to classmates such as Allen Ginsberg (later a victim of Podhoretz's pen).

"Even Mark Van Doren, who admired everyone's poetry, clearly thought little of mine," Podhoretz recalled.

When he went to Clare College, Cambridge, for three years of graduate study, Podhoretz once more found extraordinary teachers. F. R. Leavis, the critic who did much to promote George Eliot, D. H. Lawrence and Virginia Woolf, helped Podhoretz publish his first article, an appreciation of Trilling for the British journal Scrutiny.

During a trip to New York in the summer of 1952, Podhoretz visited the offices of Commentary, which had been founded by the American Jewish Committee. It regularly published the work of a wide, diverse circle of New York intellectuals known to Podhoretz as "the family." Most, like Kristol, Nat' an Glazer, Trilling, Clement Greenberg and Delmore Schwartz, were Jewish. A few, such as Mary McCarty and Dwight Macdonald, were not.

"What I wanted was to see my name in print," Podhoretz wrote in "Making It," "to be praised, and above all to attract attention." The article that provided the attention was a brutally unfavorable review of Saul Bellow's first major novel, "The Adventures of Augie March."

In his second volume of memoirs, "Breaking Ranks," Podhoretz described his political transformation. He wrote the book as an "explanation" to his son John, now a critic for The Washington Times, of how he encouraged the swing to radicalism in the 1960s and then turned so decisively against it.

After the Soviet Union invaded Afghanistan, Podhoretz, Kirkpatrick, Ben Wattenberg and others were invited to the White House to talk with President Jimmy Carter.

"I was on the way out of that meeting in which we voiced reservations and he answered us very defensively, that I said, 'That's it, I can't vote for this man.'"

Podhoretz, after so many years of resisting it, said he now accepts the term of neoconservative. But he added, "I'd be happier with the term neoneoliberal. Being an American nationalist, especially on the left, was not exactly popular for a long time."

Podhoretz's top priority for Commentary these days is to describe the Soviet Union "as a totalitarian system which wants to create an international order, much like Nazi Germany did."

"And domestically," he said, "the main change for me in the '80s is that I no longer believe in any kind of democratic socialism at all. I'm more enthusiastic about capitalism than ever before."

Testing for Tainted Cash

Vice President George Bush's son Jeb was surprised to find that his money, like that of 10 other prominent southern Floridians, was contaminated by cocaine — literally. Bush and others, including a former Miss America, Kylee Barker Brandon, agreed to have their \$20 bills tested for traces of the drug in a recent survey for The Miami Herald. The only bill that didn't have microscopic traces of the narcotic was submitted by Broward County Sheriff Nick Narasimhan. Jeb Bush is chairman of the Dade County Republican Party.

A High Court judge in Nairobi dismissed a restraining order Friday barring Miss Kenya, Khadija Adam, from leaving Kenya after Adam testified Thursday that the Miss Kenya contest last fall was rigged in her favor. The judge's ruling cleared the way for Adam, 24, to begin a modeling assignment next week in Europe and the United States for the French designer Yves Saint Laurent. Adam, named Miss Kenya in November in the Miss World contest, filed a civil suit last week alleging that she violated her exclusive services contract with Marketing Matters Ltd., the local company that ran the Miss Kenya contest. Answering the restraining order demand, Adam testified that the Miss Kenya contest in October was "a fix, a fraud" hinging on her having signed a contract with Marketing Matters that gave the company up to 50 percent of her earnings for the next year.

Pope John Paul II, in a jesting remark during a meeting with 400 Roman parish priests, suggested that he'd like a year off to study and meditate. One of the parish priests proposed that priests get a sabbatical year. John Paul responded: "I think that's a good idea — if it also applies to the pope."

Scriptwriters are wandering the streets of Washington, interviewing homeless people who will be portrayed in a CBS-TV movie about Mitch Snyder, an advocate for the homeless. But the film project is "alien to us and the way we live," Snyder said at the shelter he runs. "I spent the morning walking people up in the shelter, picking up cigarette butts and cleaning the la-

rine. It won't change life for us," Snyder, who attracted national attention with a 51-day hunger strike and a segment on "60 Minutes," said the story for \$150,000 and will use the money for his shelter. He ended his hunger strike when President Ronald Reagan promised help for the shelter.

Eddie Murphy's jokes about AIDS and his use of obscene words have disturbed everyone from homosexuals to Lucille Ball, Bill Cosby and Red Skelton. But the comedian told Parade magazine, referring to Ball: "I don't expect a 70-year-old woman to be in my show. You'll never hear anyone else say 'I think the human race is just begun.' You're going to be involved in a wave of intelligence. Leary, 64, whose advocacy of drug use cost him his position as a Harvard University psychology lecturer and led to arrests, is president of Futucre, a company producing "interactive software" to replace books. Futucre's first project was "Huckleberry Finn." Leary said the program allowed the reader to participate on a computer screen, making the novel more exciting.

Move over, Yul Brynner. Another held here is coming to Broadway. Mayor Edward I. Koch's best-selling autobiography, "Mayor," is going to be made into a musical to challenge Brynner's latest farewell stint as the star of "The King and I." "It was Ed's idea," said Charles Strouse, who wrote the songs for "Annie." Koch won't appear in the show, which is expected to open in mid-April, just in time for his third mayoral campaign.

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